

STRIKE HAS CLOSED BITUMINOUS MINES IN ALL DISTRICTS

Production of Coal Continues Only in Few Non-Union Collieries and Fields Where Contracts Are in Force—Estimate Is Made That Well Over 400,000 Miners Are Idle.

TROOPS ARE MOVED FOR PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING ORDER IN STRIKE

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Although tonight found nearly all the nation's vast bituminous coalfields closed as a result of the miners' strike, effective Friday midnight, thousands of non-union miners were at work, and in scattered districts where contracts still were in force union miners reported today as usual. Figures compiled tonight, and based chiefly upon union leaders' claims, although in many cases conceded by the operators, showed that 435,320 men were on strike.

In its physical aspects the strike apparently had largely stopped production of soft coal, but with large non-union fields, in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in particular, still operating at somewhat near normal, and with a number of smaller fields also operating with union contract miners, the actual effect upon production could not be definitely stated.

The first day of the strike was All Saints' Day, also Saturday, a virtual holiday in many mining regions, and the full power of the U.M.W. of America, which ordered the strike, will not be fully gauged until Monday.

Coal operators claimed that thousands of non-union miners were producing coal in the usual quantities, although conceding that in union fields the strike was effective. Union leaders reported in most instances that the strike was virtually 100 per cent effective throughout the country.

Alabama, 23,000; Arkansas, 4,000; Colorado, 5,000; Illinois, 20,000; Indiana, 25,000; Iowa, 14,000; Kansas, 13,000; Kentucky, 2,000; Maryland, 4,000; Michigan, 2,400; Missouri, 9,000; Montana, 4,000; New Mexico, 800; Ohio, 40,000; Oklahoma, 10,800; Pennsylvania, 67,000; Tennessee, 10,000; Texas, 4,000; Utah, 1,000; Washington, 5,000; West Virginia, 42,000; Wyoming, 8,000.

Although the Quartermaster-General of the army ordered the management of the O'Carry mine, near Springfield, Ill., which supplies Camp Grant, a permanent army contingent at Rockford, Illinois, to continue operation, the miners remained away from the mine.

Discrepancy in Numbers

The number of men reported on strike is considerably in excess of the 401,480 members in good standing in the union at the end of August, as reported to miners' national headquarters in Indianapolis. Union leaders explain that at that time fully 15 per cent of the union men were behind in their dues and since then had been reinstated.

While union mines were tied up in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois and other important producing states, about half of Kentucky's 60,000 miners were still at work. That condition resulted from conflicting instructions to the miners, John McLenahan, Utah representative of the union, called off the strike 48 hours ago, at the same time announcing that he had received a telegram from John L. Lewis, head of the organization, that the strike was off. That was repudiated by Lewis. Then McLenahan rescinded his order. Reports were that about 3,000 were on strike. In Colorado, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. had five mines operating in one district, it was an announcement, but the company made no attempt to operate in the Trinidad district.

In North Dakota 1,500 lignite miners remained at work, with the exception of 150 who struck in the Burlington field. An effort is being made to have the state take control of the mines and reach an agreement with the miners. Only 500 of the 900 soft coal miners of New Mexico were on strike, according to reports. Coal operators in Oklahoma, admitting that the tie-up was complete, said their mines were held in readiness for operation, as ordered by the Government.

Frank Farrington, Illinois district president, who announced that all of the 90,000 miners of the state were idle, prepared plans to hold a meeting of Illinois officials, saying he had not yet been served with the Federal injunction issued at Indianapolis restraining union leaders from issuing further oral or written instructions in regard to the strike.

West Virginia coal operators asserted that operations in the state today were forty per cent of normal. That included the great Pocahontas non-union fields. A few thousand Federal troops and state guardsmen, either with the strike of soft coal miners or were on special duty in connection with enforcement orders tonight.

Troop Movements

Although the day passed without any disorders among officers and state authorities in bituminous coal producing states were on the alert, and the day's developments in a military way were:

Movement of three companies of troops to Tennessee to reinforce already there. Four hundred Federal troops on duty in Charleston, W. Va., had no difficulty in preserving order when several hundred strikers marched into the city from the Cabin Creek district.

A battalion of the second infantry fourth division, entrained at Camp Grant for Camp Sherman, Ohio, probably for duty in Ohio or Kentucky coalfields.

All 3,500 infantry regular army troops, Camp Kearney, California, ordered to report at once, one company to be equipped with machine guns and be ready to depart at once.

Federal troops at Fort D. A. Russell preparing to entrain tomorrow for Northern Wyoming at request of Governor Carey.

Six hundred Alabama state troops ordered by Governor Kilbey to mobilize for strike duty in case of emergency.

Four hundred Colorado state guardsmen marched about the streets of Trinidad, where they arrived today.

The appearance of Federal and state troops in West Virginia and Colorado produced no friction with the strikers.

Quint at Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—While officials of the U.M.W. of America were silent as a result of the Continued on Page 2

SINN FEIN RAIDERS KILL CONSTABLE

MULLINGAR, Ireland, Nov. 1.—The police barracks at Ballymore, about 35 miles northwest of Dublin, were raided last night by masked men. Constable Ogar, who was doing sentry duty at the time, was taken by surprise and shot dead in the struggle that ensued. The raiders carried off 200 rounds of ammunition and several rifles and revolvers.

AMERICANS DEPORT GERMAN PROFITTEERS

COBLENZ, Friday, Oct. 31.—Twenty German food profiteers arrested by the Americans were deported today to the interior of Germany. They are classed as undesirable.

These speculators are charged by the American authorities with being the ringleaders of the clique responsible for extravagant prices which civilians in and around Coblenz are compelled to pay for necessities.

Large crowds of civilians blessed and booed the profiteers as they marched across the Rhine bridge under escort.

BELGIAN PRIMATE SENDS MESSAGE

Expresses His Thanks to the People of America for Help Given His Country—Speaks of Heavy Tasks

QUEBEC, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, boarded the steamship Mercantile for Liverpool today after being given a civic reception.

Cardinal Mercier sent a farewell message to the people of the United States, in which he said in part:

"I have learned to admire the American people. I have learned to love them. I feel a strong assurance that a lasting tie of mutual sympathy and confidence has been established between your country and mine, and that it will endure for generations to come. If the calamities of this great war and the bitter sufferings which it entailed from our people have brought me a bright thought, it is of this bond of union between us."

"Once more, my dear American friends, let me explain to you my heartfelt thanks for the wonderful assistance which you gave to Belgium during the war."

"Let me thank you again for the generous way in which you have responded and are responding to my appeal to help me once more in the heavy tasks of social and moral reconstruction, in combating the devastating effects of radical socialism and Bolshevism, which await me at home, tasks which are related closely not only to the welfare but to the very existence of my people, even though they themselves in this period of unrest and resentment may not fully realize it."

"The world, I know, seems to have these difficult and unsettling problems before it everywhere. And yet I have the profound conviction that justice and right will, when given their hearing, solve these problems of unrest, and measurably reconcile the differences of men. It is my duty, I know, to work to this end. I pray you, my dear friends, to do likewise."

LABOR DELEGATES HAVE OBJECTION

Wish to Exclude From Conference at Washington All Representatives of Countries That Send No Workers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Diminished by the present basis of representation in the International Labor Conference, the labor group delegates decided today to make an effort to throw out the votes of all countries which have not sent worker delegates and are represented only by governmental appointees.

More than ten Latin-American countries, as well as China, Roumania and Siam, have not sent labor delegates, and are represented by a diplomatic officer stationed in this country. The labor delegates contended that these officials were not acquainted intimately with conditions in their home countries and not qualified to represent them.

The raising of this issue blocked the programme of the conference to take up Monday the question of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week.

M. DESCHANEL SENDS LETTER TO D'ANNUNZIO

FUME, Nov. 1.—Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has written a letter to Gabriele D'Annunzio assuring him that his Fiume project would be transmitted to the Peace Conference, and declaring friendship for Italy.

"You are right in thinking I am a friend of Italy," M. Deschanel writes. "I cannot conceive of France without the friendship of Italy, nor of Italy without the friendship of France."

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1.—The Senate today adopted a resolution granting a credit of 25,000,000 francs to France for the reconstruction of devastated regions.

CANNOT RATIFY AT EARLY DATE

Supreme Council at Paris Said to Believe That Formal Conclusion of Peace Will Not Occur Before Nov. 20

VARIOUS MATTERS ARE CONSIDERED

Germany Will Be Requested to Sign Protocol Providing for Reparation Where Armistice Has Been Violated

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Supreme Council of the peace conference held a long discussion today on the date for the formal ratification of the German peace treaty. No positive decision was reached, but it is said to be unlikely that the date would be earlier than November 20.

The Supreme Council today considered the reply which is being framed to Bulgaria's objections to certain clauses of the treaty submitted to her plenipotentiaries.

According to The Temps, the council likewise considered the terms of a note which soon will be sent to the Yugoslav and Roumanian Governments setting forth the status of these Governments with regard to the Bulgarian treaty, informing them that it does not seem possible to allow them to sign the treaty, as they have not given their assent to the treaty with Austria.

With regard to the date for putting the German treaty into effect, the newspaper says it appears now that it will be an impossibility to arrange for that function to take place on November 11, the anniversary of Armistice Day, as had been suggested.

The demand will be made of Germany that all violations of the armistice shall be made good. This has been decided upon by the Supreme Council, which has completed the protocol to the German treaty.

The protocol provides that Germany shall surrender cruisers and destroyers to replace those sunk at Scapa Flow and surrender floating drydocks, lighters, cranes, tugs and other naval equipment equal in value to that of the first class battleships destroyed, which Germany cannot replace.

There is no provision in the protocol as to how the warships and naval supplies shall be divided among the Allied and Associated Powers.

Germany has been asked to send a commission to Paris to sign the protocol and attend the formal ratification of the treaty.

The Supreme Council has completed its reply to the Bulgarian request for changes in the peace treaty, and will probably submit it to the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries tomorrow, granting ten days for the signature.

TRIBUTE PAID TO FRANCE'S DEAD

All Saints' Day Is Occasion for Decorating Tombs of Heroes Who Died in War—Foreigners Not Forgotten

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The first All Saints' Day after the war was the occasion today of notable tributes to the memory of those who had died for France in the great struggle. The cemeteries about the city were crowded with people covering with flowers the stones that had been raised in honor of the dead.

President Poincare, Madame Poincare and the members of the municipal council paid visits to the cemeteries at Bagneux, Ivry and Pantin, where they placed wreaths on the various monuments.

Wreaths were placed on the graves of soldiers of the Allied and Associated nations by representatives of the Government and of many patriotic associations today. A bronze palm was laid on the grave of Quentin Roosevelt by a deputation of women representing the society known as "The French Idea Abroad."

GREAT ALTITUDE IS ATTAINED IN FLIGHT

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Aerial battles of the future will be fought at extremely high altitudes in machines capable of rising eight miles above the earth, officials of the American Flying Club predicted today.

In making public a new official world's altitude with a passenger made at Dayton, Ohio, October 4, Major R. W. Schroeder, who ascended to the height of 31,100 feet, Lieut. G. W. Elsey was a passenger.

The record, which has just been homologated by the flying club, was made in a Lepere machine with four hundred horsepower Liberty motor equipped with "super charger" for increasing the motor's efficiency at high altitudes.

Armour & Co. Fined

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Pleading guilty to 29 out of 30 counts, Armour & Company, Chicago, was fined \$1,100 by Judge Page in District Court here for keeping 149,000 pounds of meat in cold storage for more than a year without obtaining a permit from the health department.

YUDENITCH FORCES RECAPTURE ROPCHA FROM BOLSHEVIKI

SHANTUNG WILL BE RETURNED TO CHINA

VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—"When the peace treaty is signed Shantung will be returned by my Government to China. The Japanese never consider a treaty a mere scrap of paper," said S. Ukita, Japanese Consul here, at a banquet held Friday evening in the Vancouver Club, given by him to commemorate the forty-first birthday of the Emperor Yoshihito of Japan.

"The soldiers of Great Britain, the soldiers of Canada and the soldiers of Japan have fought side by side and shoulder to shoulder against the common foe," remarked Mr. Ukita, when proposing a toast to His Majesty King George.

"They have gone through the same baptism of fire, through five awful years of terrible warfare. Is it asking too much when I say let the same friendly relations continue during the future decades of peace?"

ALMOST MILLION AND QUARTER NOW

Victory Loan Gathering Momentum—Big Mass Meeting Will Be Held on Tuesday Evening in Empress

Yesterday's Figures

Greater Victoria.....\$214,050
Up-Island.....24,350
Total to Friday night.....\$238,410

Total to date.....\$1,210,810

To the end of October the progress made by the Victory Loan canvassers in Victoria and Up-Island has been most encouraging, and the committee is quite confident of final success in the up-island districts, Cassidy, Parkville, Cobble Hill and Qualicum have all passed their quotas. In the city, the canvassers continue to roll in the applications. Even in the Chinese districts, where some opposition was at first experienced, considerable headway is being made. Canvasser Harry Hastings reports that to date he has secured \$15,000 from Chinese citizens. He is very optimistic over the prospects of the Chinese campaign being a huge success.

Sir Henry Drayton, Finance Minister of Canada, arrives in the city on Tuesday and will address a mass meeting in the ballroom of the Empress Hotel. The meeting will commence at 8:15, and as the seating capacity is limited, intending patrons are advised to come early. Sir Henry Drayton will have an important message to deliver, and his remarks will be followed with great interest.

In connection with Sir Henry Drayton's visit the action of Evangelist Cissy Smith in offering to allow Sir Henry Drayton to appear on his platform is gratefully acknowledged by the Victory Loan Executive Committee, who regret that for various reasons it was found impossible to accept the kind offer of assistance.

Mr. John Mowat and team have returned from a successful trip to Sooke, and tomorrow will commence to cover the small islands. They had excellent results from the same quarter last year and feel sure of duplicating it this year.

A red star representing \$5,000 in applications in one day, and a silver Continued on Page 7

U. S. GOVERNMENT IS KEEPING WATCH

Instructions Are Issued to All Federal Attorneys to Report Any Attempts at Obstruction of Coal Distribution—Speculation on Probable Duration of Strike.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Instructions were issued today by Attorney-General Palmer to all U. S. attorneys to keep closely in touch with the situation in the coal districts and report promptly any concentrated action, by two or more persons, to limit facilities for transporting, producing and supplying, storing or dealing in coal or to exact excessive prices.

While no official explanation of the order was available, one purpose aimed at was understood to be to prevent radical agitators among the idle coal miners from obtaining a leadership. It was made public tonight following the return to Washington of C. B. Ames, assistant to Mr. Palmer, who procured for the Government the injunction in the coal strike issued yesterday at Indianapolis by Judge Anderson. Mr. Ames will assist in the administration of the fuel and food control laws, but would not discuss the government's plans.

Each side was waiting apparently for the other to move. Reports from mining fields, stretching from Pennsylvania to Washington state, showed that the strike order was generally obeyed by union men, while non-union miners remained in operation. In the central competitive fields the unions' stronghold, mines were closed.

Although labor leaders asserted there was "one hundred per cent" compliance with the strike order, officials believed the real test would come Monday.

How long the strike might run, the possibility of mediation and a check upon the nation's available supply of coal, with the winter demand for fuel increasing, were the principal questions to engage attention of the cabinet members.

A vast volume of coal, the last taken from the mines before the men took work, was moving today, with the railroad administration putting forth every effort to distribute it to sections where most needed, after looking after its own immediate requirements.

The Geological Survey, supplementing a statement issued last night by Secretary Lane, said soft coal production for the week ended October 25, was 13,115,000 tons, probably a record, and that the mines, with few exceptions, worked loyally to help to fill the country's coal bins before starting a strike. Nobody professed to know how long the strike might run, but officials in closest touch with plans for meeting it, figure its duration at thirty days at the outside. They estimated the country had coal enough to last that long.

Telegrams were received at the Department of Justice from many states, commending the stand of the Government.

Again in Possession of Town Southwest of Petrograd Taken From Them on Sunday Last—Also Make Advance Near Krasnoe-Selo and Join Esthonians

EFFORTS TO GAIN HELP OF FINLAND

Representatives of Three Anti-Bolshevik Governments Gather at Helsingfors—Trotzky Reports Several Successes for His Armies and Appeals for Defence of Petrograd

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A War Office communication today says that General Yudenitch has recaptured the town of Ropcha, about 25 miles southwest of Petrograd. (Ropcha was captured from Yudenitch last Sunday.) Four hundred prisoners, according to the statement, were taken by General Yudenitch.

South of Krasnoe-Selo, 16 miles southwest of Petrograd, the Russians advanced to Taizy.

The statement says the gap between the Estonian army and the forces of General Yudenitch south of Ropcha has been closed.

The Bolsheviks are continuing to concentrate south and southwest of Petrograd, further reinforcements coming from Moscow and the southern front.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Premier Lianoso, of the Northwestern Russian Government, has arrived in Helsingfors to discuss with the Finnish Government the question of military participation in aid of the armies of General Koltchak, General Yudenitch and General Denikine. The Finnish Government is understood to have reached no decision on the question, and probably is considering that it requires declarations that the sovereignty of the new republic will be respected.

Representatives of Koltchak and Denikine have arrived at Helsingfors to co-operate with the Central Russian armies.

Soviet Russian authorities have sent a wireless to the Estonian Government asking why the latter's troops have joined in the attack on the Bolsheviks, inasmuch as the Bolsheviks have recognized Estonia.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The capture of Ropcha on the railway about 25 miles south of Petrograd, is claimed by the Bolsheviks in a wireless message received here today. The message says street fighting is continuing in the town.

A wireless message sent from Moscow and signed by M. Trotzky, Bolshevik Minister of War, declares that the anti-Bolshevik forces have been driven from the environs of Petrograd and that the city is free from any danger of capture.

A Bolshevik wireless from Moscow received here contains the text of the latest message of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War to the Red forces. It concludes as follows:

"Army men, commanders and commissaries: "The Soviet Government expects from you the greatest concentration of your forces."

"Onward. Do not give the enemy time to rest. Drive him, strangle him, beat him mercilessly. The hour of rest will come when the offal has been destroyed."

The message says the first part of the task of the Reds has been completed with the fling back of the foe from Petrograd.

"Now comes the second half of the task. The annihilation of the enemy must be carried out with the same success. The position of Yudenitch's army is hopeless. Do not give him a breathing spell. His aim, defeat him until he is completely destroyed."

BAD CONDITIONS FOUND ON TROOPSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Because of bad conditions, 400 Australian soldiers with their wives and 200 babies were taken off a troopship at Tilbury dock and will sail later by a better ship.

General Monash, Australian director of repatriation, says the people were miserable, the vessel disorganized, crowded. He admits the vessel ought never to have been accepted for the purpose.

General Monash mentioned an allegation that a rat had been found alongside a baby.

BRITISH VICTIMS OF BOLSHEVIK BRUTES

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Baron and Baroness Woorman, nephew and niece of the late Lord Armstrong, were murdered by the Bolsheviks in Riga last May, according to news reaching the Armstrong family in Dundee, Scotland.

The advice added that a grand-nephew of Lord Armstrong, John Cecil Armstrong, was shot in March after having been in prison three months.

Canadian Air Board

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—Appointments have been made of two additional heads of branches under the air board. Lieut-Col. J. H. H. Scott, M.C. of Quebec, has been selected to be superintendent of the certificate branch, and Major A. M. Meek, D.S.O. D.F.C., has been appointed secretary. Another appointment is that of Capt. Frank Roy Smith, of Ottawa, to be medical officer under the board.

THE GIFT CENTRE

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Victory Diamonds We have scored another Victory in the purchase of a fine lot of perfect blue-white diamonds at a price that will maintain our prestige as diamond merchants. These stones will be mounted in the very latest settings for our customers. They're worth coming miles to see. Every day some purchaser comes from afar to see our magnificent display.

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No Straining—No Spinning

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SYLVESTER'S CASH PRICES

1 doz Egg Potatoes	90c	1 doz Fish Balls, piece	10c
1 doz Corned Beef	25c	1 doz Beans for Soup, dozen	25c
1 doz West Eggs, dozen	90c	1 doz Noodles, each	11.00
1 doz Chicken Soup, per sack	\$5.00		

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CONDEMNNS PLAN OF COMMITTEE

Vice-President Maxwell, of the G.W.V.A., Says Recommendations Are Inadequate—Charges Breach of Faith

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—The recommendations of the committee of soldiers' civil re-establishment are incomplete, said Mr. R. B. Maxwell, first vice-president of the G. W. V. A., when seen last night. "In place of the concrete plan submitted by the G. W. V. A. the committee has advised Parliament to perpetuate and enlarge a patchwork quilt of re-establishment, which, though stretched to the tearing point, cannot cover more than 10 per cent of the returned men. No question is settled until it is settled right. We assumed that the Government had realized the futility and danger of half-conceived and half-carried out measures of re-establishment," Mr. Maxwell continued, "but the report proves the Government's determination to continue a policy which has caused much dissatisfaction in the past, and which augurs ill for the future."

"Had the G. W. V. A. plan been adopted, the following vital requirements would have been provided for: 'Housing, unemployment, insurance, life insurance for war-disabled men, widows and orphans' pensions, which were proved to be inadequate. Under the committee's recommendations our housing proposals are flatly rejected. No provision for widows and orphans is to be made until Parliament meets. The grave distress such charity does as may be provided by the patriotic fund. Unemployment and life insurance are to be further investigated, notwithstanding the fact that the G. W. V. A. Advisory Committee, the Reparation Committee of the Cabinet had recommended that this be done last January."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Maxwell, "insurance was investigated by Government experts, whose findings were not made available to the Advisory Committee. The grave distress which is expected this winter, and which has been brought to our notice through the 630 branches of the G. W. V. A., cannot be remedied by palliative charity disbursements. Such measures are repulsive, and in any case do not touch the really needy cases."

Mr. Maxwell stated that the housing situation among returned men throughout Canada was little short of appalling. "Unsatisfactory housing conditions are responsible for a great deal of the unrest now existing. As a representative of the G. W. V. A. I view with great anxiety the situation which may arise during the coming winter owing to the Government's failure to realize the gravity of the problem," was Mr. Maxwell's summary of the report. "When our men went overseas they carried with them the promise that the needs of their loved ones and of themselves would be adequately provided for. Has this been done? In view of the evidence submitted by the G. W. V. A. before the parliamentary inquiry and the recommendations made by the committee, I reluctantly conclude that the faith imposed in the Government of this country has not been kept."

Amusement Tax in Manitoba

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—That the amusement tax was not imposed as a wartime measure and that it would be utilized as a permanent source of revenue for the Province, was the announcement made by the Provincial Treasurer. During the present year, he stated, the Provincial Government had realized \$200,000 from the tax. Out of this sum, however, about \$40,000 had been refunded to the proprietors of places of amusement as compensation for the period during which they were closed as a result of the influenza epidemic.

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A safe and harmless preparation to relieve the pains of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back and Lambo is Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It penetrates quickly, drives out soreness, and limbers up stiff aching joints and muscles.

You will find almost daily uses for it in cases of sudden mishaps or accidents such as sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, bites and stings. Just as reliable, too, for carache, toothache, cramp and colic.

Get it from druggists for 30 cents. If not satisfied return the bottle and get your money back. Ever constipated or have sick headache? Just try Wizard Liver Whips, pleasant little pink pills, 30 cents. Guaranteed.



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LOAN CAMPAIGN MAKES HEADWAY

Vancouver and District Announce Total to Date of Over \$5,500,000—Eastern Subscriptions Are Satisfactory

VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—Subscriptions to the Victory Loan for the week for Vancouver and surrounding municipalities have passed the five and a half million mark, according to official estimates made tonight.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Montreal and Island Victory Loan campaign that with the subscriptions officially announced and those that had come in too late to be officially given out, the total for Montreal and the Island had grown to something over \$34,000,000. This total includes several large subscriptions during the day, too late for classification in the official report.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, announced the subscription to the Victory Loan of \$1,000,000 made by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, through the Bank of Montreal, their representatives. It is believed this is the first direct subscription by Morgan & Company to any of the public issues made by the allies.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—It was announced today by W. S. Hodgins, chairman of the Dominion business committee that the Dominion business subscriptions to the Victory Loan amounted to \$135,115,000. The sums are divided among the provinces as follows:

British Columbia, \$2,214,200; Alberta, \$2,487,950; Saskatchewan, \$2,180,700; Ontario, \$79,850,950; Manitoba, \$3,092,700; Quebec, \$34,187,850; New Brunswick, \$1,845,350; Nova Scotia, \$2,835,500; Prince Edward Island, \$115,800.

The above total represents totals for four days up till Thursday night from all the provinces and cities with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, which have reported for five days up to Friday night.

Toronto's total of \$40,509,550 on Friday night, covers reports for five days as against Montreal's total of \$34,000,000 up to Friday night, which only covers reports for four days.

STRIKE HAS CLOSED BITUMINOUS MINES

Continued from Page 1

restraining order issued yesterday in Federal session to prevent their further activity as miners' strike leaders, there were no developments of concern in Indianapolis today in connection with the walkout of bituminous coal workers.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners, tonight left for his home in Springfield, Illinois, to spend Sunday, and other officials and members of the executive board left for their homes.

Hundreds of telegrams were received at miners' headquarters from bituminous coalfields of the country, but due to the restraining orders, the officials could not divulge their contents. Henry Warrum, who has been engaged by the miners as counsel in connection with the injunction proceedings, also declined to make any statements.

Military Preparations

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 1.—With United States cavalrymen ready at Fort D. A. Russell today with a train for the Northern Wyoming coalfields, Governor Carey in the state by telegraphing union officials asking an immediate conference between operators and miners. The operators have already agreed to a meeting. Union miners in the state responded to the strike call practically 100 per cent, according to figures compiled tonight. Brig.-General Benj. A. Moore, commander of Fort D. A. Russell, near here, tonight issued a proclamation assuming military control of the state of Wyoming. He said he was acting at the request of Governor Carey in the coal strike. Five hundred cavalrymen are available. One troop has been dispatched to Rock Springs. SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 1.—All men of the thirty-second infantry stationed at Camp Kearny were ordered this afternoon to report at the camp at once, and the aide of Major-General Kuhn, commanding at the camp, announced that the orders had been received to equip one company with machine guns and to have it ready to depart at once. It was reported that the men would be sent on coal strike duty.

CONTROVERSY OVER WINNIPEG CAR FARES

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—That the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company stands to make three times as much money under the increased fares award as it will take to meet the additional wage outlay, in the gist of a letter from T. A. Hunt, city solicitor, to the transportation committee which is to meet soon to discuss street railway affairs. General Manager McLmont, of the street railway, characterized Mr. Hunt's statements as ridiculous.

PREMIER HUGHES TAKES PLATFORM

In Opening Speech of Australian Election Campaign Condemns Labor Party for Its Opposition to War Service

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—Premier Hughes opened the general election campaign with a speech at Bendigo. He reminded his hearers that he was expelled from the Labor Party because in response to the Imperial Government's appeal in 1917 for more recruits he had submitted the question of compulsory service to the people. The people would now choose whether they wanted to be governed by men who denounced and vilified him and others in 1916 because they refused to be their tools, and who had throughout the darkest days of the war hampered every effort to achieve victory, or by those who kept their pledges and placed the honor of the country high above all party considerations.

Premier Hughes said that the Labor Party not only opposed conscription but hampered voluntary enlistment, and even when the foe was within striking distance of Paris and the Channel ports, they babbled about peace negotiation. Referring to high prices, he said the only remedy was to increase production and reduce their paper currency. Work and work alone and safe finance could save them. A royal commission was being appointed to report on profiteering, and the electors were asked to give by referendum increased powers to enable profiteering and monopolies to be dealt with by legislation. These powers, if granted, could not be used to scrap state industrial legislation or the courts, but only to supplement them when necessary.

The world was everywhere in a ferment. Bolshevism must be quashed. Bolshevism was advocated by the I. W. W. and the O. B. U., but the Government stood against it. Industrial unrest could not be settled by tinkering with surface industrial problems. They must be prepared to do justice to the workers, nothing less would do. They must devise better methods for insuring payment of a basic living wage than now existed, and means must be found to adjust the minimum wage automatically, or nearly so, to the cost of living.

To ascertain this was the work of the royal commission which the Government was appointing.

Premier Hughes continued that the "go slow" policy must be killed by giving workmen an inducement to increase production, while the right of capital to its share must be recognized. Strikes were a menace, and all must combine to make them practically impossible.

CRIMES ARE CHARGE D TO GERMAN OFFICERS

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Charges of murder and burglary, based on articles 227 and 230 of the Versailles peace treaty, were lodged against German officers in the Paris courthouse yesterday by a firm of lawyers in the Rue de La Paix.

This firm had a branch at Ostend when the Germans occupied the town in October, 1914. The manager of the store and his wife were shot, three wives were blown up and their contents taken.

The names of the officers responsible are said to be Ignace and Leo. The under-secretary for military justice has been requested to apply for extradition of the officers.

Eight-Hour Day in Holland

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31.—The upper chamber of Parliament today unanimously passed a bill establishing a 5-hour working day and a 45-hour week.



"SUGAR"

Lots of it converted into the finest Candles.

Special for the Week-End
Butter, reg. 50c 40c
Peanut and Cocoa Butter, reg. 50c. Saturday special 40c
Chocolate Almonds, reg. \$1.00 lb. Now, lb. 85c
Choice Eating Wealthy Apples, 4 lbs. for 25c

TRY PRIOR'S

Cor. Menzies and Superior Sts.
A Trial Will Convince

Good Morning!

Do the letters blur when you're reading this paper?
I can make your vision clear.

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Ophthalmic Optician and Optometrist
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In "20th Century" Suits and Overcoats

made by the foremost tailors in Canada, there is everything a man and young man can wish for.

There is Value

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For Sale in Victoria Only by

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Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Outfitters
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White Satin Slippers Tinted Any Shade to Match Your Gown

Really Lovely Showing of Ladies' Pumps

- of Black Suede
- of Cloth of Gold
- of Cloth of Silver
- of White Satin

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For the rising generation—BUY VICTORY BONDS.

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Electric Dish Washer
Regular \$185.00. Now
Offered at Only

\$165

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We Sell on Easy Terms and Set Up Heaters Free

HEATERS

Wood or Coal, and every one guaranteed. Plain and fancy styles. Save money by getting your Heater here.

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To prove this we ask you to kindly compare our prices with others. Remember quality never sacrificed for price.
PHONES 2368 and 2369

Real Spring Lamb for Sunday

WEEK-END SPECIAL

LEGS—	35c	LOINS—	32c
Per lb.		Per lb.	
SHOULDERS—	23c		
Per lb.			

SHOULDER ROAST VEAL	25c	ALBERTA CREAMERY BUTTER	60c
VEAL STEW	18c	Per lb.	
LEG VEAL	35c	FINEST BREAKFAST BACON (sliced)	55c
PRIME RIBS	27c	FINEST BREAKFAST BACON (piece or half)	50c
MINCED BEEF	20c	COOKING EGGS (good)	65c

New England Market

Canada Food Board License 5-2853

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James Bay Bargain

Six-roomed Modern Bungalow, containing parlor, open fireplace, sliding door to dining room, kitchen, bathroom and pantry; three good sized bedrooms, with clothes closets in each; full sized basement. Garage. The house is in perfect condition both inside and out, and has cement walks and is in a good location facing south.

PRICE ONLY \$3,700. TERMS.

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Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent
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Gordon Head Acreage

Nine Acres Strawberry Land, all cleared and under cultivation.

\$600 per Acre

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

608 View Street Union Bank Building

Acreage Subdivision

We have for sale 445 acres, subdivided in blocks from 20 to 60 acres. The soil is exceptionally good. The property is situated close to Duncan on the Island Highway.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION

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Canada Is Counting on Your Buying
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MOUNT TOLMIE

On Pear Street—Between Shelbourne Street and Richmond Road—Dwelling, 7 rooms and stone basement, city water, barn and numerous poultry houses; orchard, 4 1/2 acres choice land.
Price, on terms.....\$9,000

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Phone 30 620 Fort Street

Small Ranch Near Royal Oak

Four acres with five-room house, large barn, stables, chicken houses and piggery, good well, partly grass lawn, partly cultivated, high elevation with good view. The house has just lately been renovated all through, has three large fireplaces and is very comfortable. Ideal place for person who wants to do small farming. Good terms, \$4,300.

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**A Bargain in Improved Acreage
A GOING CONCERN**

66 1/2 ACRES, all good land, about 20 acres cleared and in crop, 6 1/2 acres in fruit and small fruits, balance easily cleared, some shaded, good pasture. Eight-room house in good repair, barn, chicken houses, etc. Very good spring on property. Stock and implements can be purchased if desired at a reasonable price.

Property is well located in one of the best fruit districts near Victoria on a good road.
A revenue of between \$4,000 and \$5,000 can be derived by the right party from this property.
Price and particulars on application.

CURRIE & POWER

1214 Douglas St. Two Phones, 1466 and 6524

FOR SALE

Six Acres, all under cultivation, 4 acres of apples, pears, etc., in full bearing; 2 acres finest bottom land, all cleared and cultivated; city water; house of 5 rooms, barn, chicken houses, etc., within 3-mile circle, close to paved roads.

Price for Quick Sale, \$7,000.00. Easy Terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

We have a client that will pay about \$1,500 cash for a 6-roomed Bungalow. Must be located on good sized lot; value up to \$3,500; balance on mortgage.

VANCOUVER ISLAND FRUIT LANDS, LTD.
Belmont Block VICTORIA, B. C.

The People's Grocerteria
749-751 Yates Street**ARE YOU SATISFIED**

With the Old Style Store, where you help to pay for others' bad debts and extravagant delivery charges? If not, the first of the month is a good time to get The Grocerteria Habit.

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP, 5-lb. tins. Regular price 70c. Monday and Tuesday you can buy it for **59c**

Blue Ribbon Tea, 1st quality, per lb. **59c**
Extra Cream Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 3 lbs. for **22c**
Lux, per packet **11c** Old Dutch, per tin **9c**
Sunlight Soap (4-bar cartons), per carton **27c**

Good Local Potatoes, per 100-lb. sack **\$1.85**
White Pickling Onions, 5 lbs. for **25c**

Government Creamery Butter, A-1 quality **60c**
Or 3 lbs. for **\$1.77**

PIC-NIC HAM SPECIAL

Newly smoked and mild cured. Monday and Tuesday, per lb. **25c**

**PLAN FOR RELIEF
OF WAGE-EARNERS**

New South Wales Introduces Scheme for the Families of Those Receiving Less Than Certain Amount of Wages

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 1.—(Reuter's)—Owing to the hardships caused by the constantly increasing cost of living, the New South Wales government has introduced a novel scheme for the relief of wage-earners with limited incomes.

A bill already passed by the Legislative Assembly provides that the Board of Trade shall ascertain the cost of living for a man and wife as well as for a single child and for each additional child in the family. Statistics will show the cost of living so that it can be made the basis for the amount of wages paid.

The maintenance of children of workers will be met from the payment of funds administered by the Government.

Employees receiving not more than \$1.25 above the declared living wage will be paid the full amount which will be ascertained by the Board of Trade to be the cost of maintenance of each child or each additional child.

For each \$1.25 whereby the wages of the parent exceed the living wage a deduction of one-twelfth of the cost will be made in respect to each child, payment for which will be gradually diminished so that it will eventually vanish, in case of workers receiving three pounds sterling or more in excess of a living wage.

The fund already mentioned will be secured from employers, each paying in respect to his average daily number of employees an amount per employee ascertained by dividing the total cost of maintenance for the children of his employees covered by the act amongst all the number of his employees.

A Government statistician will make the necessary calculations to secure the essential data for determining the amounts payable. No payments will be made in respect to the children of employees on strike.

The bill applies practically to all employees in the state whose earnings do not exceed £400 sterling annually, with the exception of rural and domestic workers.

**SINN FEIN MEMBER
SENTENCED TO YEAR**

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—Ernest Blythe, Sinn Fein member of Parliament, was sentenced by court-martial to a year's imprisonment for having in his possession a document advising the persecution of relatives of the police. Mr. Blythe denied all knowledge of the document, and characterized its proposals as abominable.

The prisoner has gone on a hunger strike. A dispatch from Dublin on September 8 mentioned Mr. Blythe among the members of the Sinn Fein elected to parliament who had been arrested during an extensive police and military movement against the Sinn Feiners.

Prince to Visit Spain
MADRID, Oct. 31.—It is reported that the Prince of Wales will visit Spain next Spring.

MR. CAR OWNER
The Low Grade
Allison Fuel Burner
Gives You Miles at
HALF COST

Ask the man who has one. It saves you money on any make of Car, Marine or Stationary Gas Engine.

We supply and fit them at the

Gordon Garage

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"THE GIFT SHOP"

**Exclusive
Xmas Cards**

at popular prices.

Select yours tomorrow.

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FOR SALE

On Quamichan Lake, a very well built 3-roomed house, commanding splendid view; all modern conveniences, including hot and cold water in 5 rooms; whole house wired for electric light; standing in 7 1/2 acres of cultivated land with wide lake frontage. Barn, garage and buildings for 300 chickens. On rural mail delivery and telephone. Price \$10,000.

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Announcing the Arrival

**Many Exquisite French Evening
Gowns—of Rare Distinction
and Beauty**

Created by Such Noted Designers as
Paquin, Worth, Paul Poiret, Jennings
and Martial Armand

EVERY woman who adores the beautiful will love these bewitching imported French Evening Gowns. Georgettes, Chiffons, Silks and Satins in pastel shades appear under black and cream laces, and bring beautiful new colors into the world of evening clothes. Laces are caught up as pretty flounces over shimmering silver and gold cloth, while in some cases metal threads wend their gay way through fine nets that fashion many other dainty modes.

"THE beauty appeal" that must be in every gown lies in the becoming figure lines which their clever draping gives. You are cordially invited to inspect these handsome French Gowns being displayed in the Dress Section this week.

Priced at \$125 and \$150

Please Note! These Handsome Imported Models Will Not Be Displayed in Our Show Windows

Stockyards Embargo Lifted
WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—At noon today the embargo on the stockyards here and at St. Boniface was lifted. Conditions are not yet normal, however, and shippers have been urged to make shipments as light as possible until the middle of next week, as further large consignments might lead to the further depression of the market, which has been slow and dull for two days.

Vancouver Tax Sale
VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—The by-law to authorize the city tax sale

has been passed by the City Council. The sale was fixed for Monday, December 8th, the law requiring that it be held within 40 days of the passing of the by-law. Up to date there is only about \$176,000 worth to go into the sale, and this may be yet reduced by people paying in. The rate for redemption to be paid to purchasers within a year was fixed at 8 per cent.

Inter-Imperial Trade
LONDON, Nov. 1.—In the Commons Mr. Kinloch Cooke asked whether the Government would consider the advisability of creating a

business league of nations in the form of an imperial council of commerce for the purpose of promoting and fostering intra-imperial trade regarding raw materials and manufactures. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government would gladly consider any scheme for promoting intra-imperial trade.

Endorse Proposed Foreign Loans
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Members of the international trade conference which met yesterday at Atlantic City, were assured today by Governor Harding that the Federal Reserve

Good Old Fir Cordwood
24-in., 18-in., 12-in. Stacks. \$1.00 Per Cord. Delivered City Limits. 6 cords or more at reduction. Phone 144.

White Star Wood Co.
Clatsop Street
Opposite R. & N. Ry. Freight Yards

Board was convinced that the obligation which Great Britain, Belgium, France and Italy desired to offer in this country as a basis for commercial credits were sound. These credits, he said, would meet with the approval of business men.

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Sunday, November 2, 1919

VICTORY LOAN PROGRESS

The Victory Loan which is now in process of being subscribed requires a little more of the inspiration of the patriotism of peace which is a need of our people in these times of reconstruction. There has been a good response up to date, but it has not yet risen to the height of what is to be expected from Canadians in the future. There are ample funds available for investment in this gilt-edged security, especially since upon the answer of our citizens will depend the success, or otherwise, of the Government in dealing with the problem of repatriation. There are debts which the country owes and which must be paid. There are obligations outstanding because of the heroic part which the Dominion played in the war. There is a debt to those citizens who went out to fight our battles and it must be liquidated. Canada at this time asks for \$300,000,000, but is ready to accept \$400,000,000 if her people will subscribe that amount. The more is made available the less likelihood of another great loan being needed within a short time.

There is no one in the country who is not in some way or other interested in reconstruction. The process requires expenditures, for the State has to supply deficiencies in such a time that would, under different circumstances, be met by private enterprise. Capital is not flowing very freely in these days, but there is every reason why it should be forthcoming to the limit when the State is calling. Every individual who subscribes to the Victory Loan has a stake in the country's future progress, and such action is an earnest that he or she believes in ordered government. Upon the present occasion it is the duty of Canada to prove finally that in peace as well as in war, from this time forward she intends to be self-supporting financially. It thus becomes a patriotic duty to subscribe liberally. The terms of the loan are attractive; the security lies in the people themselves. Every subscription is the individual expression of a national desire that this Dominion should pass through her era of reconstruction in a way which will reflect credit upon our status among the nations, and be a source of self-congratulatory satisfaction to our citizenship as a whole.

A CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

New Westminster has formed a Citizens' Association the objects of which are to forward the industrial development and general welfare of the city. It has been launched with some promise of success for there were 200 persons present at the inaugural meeting, and we note from reports that the chief complaint voiced by all the speakers was excessive taxation, special stress being laid on the fact that the city is in debt to the tune of \$8,000,000. One speaker, dealing with the high assessment, pointed out he had a piece of property assessed at \$2,500, and he was willing to sell it for \$1,000. The only reason, he said, that could be advanced for this high assessment was that the municipalities claimed they must get the money somehow. Other speakers pointed out that people refused to come to New Westminster on account of the excessive taxation and that it was useless to encourage industries so long as the workingman could not afford to keep his home. This Citizens' Association will accomplish a useful work if it directs the attention of both Provincial and municipal authorities to the state of civil finances in British Columbia.

The Provincial Government is instituting an investigation into the question of municipal finance with a view to finding a remedy. The body inquiring into this subject has nothing to learn that is not already known. All the facts and figures of the situation are in the hands of the Provincial Municipal Inspector, are also known to the executive of the Union of B. C. Municipalities, and to anyone who has given any study to the subject. The main remedy is obvious. There must be a redistribution of taxation, so that all the citizens in organized districts and cities are made to contribute their quota towards municipal government, instead of, as now, making the property owners bear almost the entire burden. The Provincial Government, we know, is not favorable towards relinquishing any of the sources of its revenue and has made itself clearly understood on this point, yet it does not seem to have any policy regarding how municipal financial problems should be solved. Ultimately such problems, if they are allowed to drift, must reflect on the credit of the Province as a whole.

As an illustration of the crisis that is approaching the situation here may be explained briefly. Prior to the tax sale of the present year the assessable value of property in the city was \$45,000,000. The tax sale held represented property which was approximately \$1,000,000 in arrears, and practically all this had to be taken over by the City. We have not the figures, but a conservative estimate of the assess-

able value of the property which fell into the hands of the city through the last tax sale would be \$5,000,000. Thus, there is left property of an assessable value of \$40,000,000, so that the taxation on this will have to be increased to meet the needs of civic expenditure which hitherto were assumed to be met through taxes on property with an assessable value of \$45,000,000. When another tax sale is held, which will cover the years 1915 and 1916, there will probably be land of an assessable value of \$1,000,000 which will come into possession of the city, and in the course of time become non-taxable. Then there will be left \$39,000,000 assessable value of property upon which to raise the civic revenue. Again there will have to be an increase in rates for the commitments of the city will not decrease to any appreciable extent during the next few years.

As the levies on property grow greater there will be a proportionate decline in the number who are able to meet their taxation, together with a continual increase in the amount of land and houses and business blocks which come into the possession of the city. It is idle to expect that conditions are going to become such that those now delinquent in their taxes will, in the course of time, be able to meet these arrears together with the penalties and interest which have accumulated until the sum owing is altogether out of proportion to what should be due, or to what the city actually requires to meet its obligations. For many years to come retrenchment and thrift must be watchwords for these enormous Federal and Provincial debts that have to be met, in addition to those which are an incubus on a number of municipalities in British Columbia. The trend of events in municipal finance shows that the present system of land taxation in the municipalities of this Province is confiscatory, and the people are entitled to find out, once and for all, if this is a studied policy, or if property rights are to be respected in the future.

It is getting close to the time when another municipal election will be held here, yet in civic circles there is scarcely a flutter of interest in the financial situation of Victoria. Not a note of protest has been heard from the City Hall respecting the 15 per cent penalty which attaches to property owners who fail to meet their obligations on the day they are due. Nothing in the shape of a constructive policy to rehabilitate finances has been formulated for presentation to the municipal committee of the Legislature during the coming session. In short, there is apathy, and there probably will be indifference to the plight of property owners until these ladies and gentlemen, who constitute over 80 per cent of the voters in the city, determine to make their voices heard. New Westminster is setting an example in this direction by the organization of a Citizens' Association which at its very outset has recognized that the greatest handicap from which the city suffers is excessive taxation on one class of the community.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

The platform of the United Farmers of Ontario contains one plank which it may be assumed desires a policy which is opposed to nationalization. This plank reads: "To limit governmental activity respecting commercial co-operation to legislation facilitating co-operative efforts, to the keeping of accurate records and to general education along co-operative lines." This can only mean that governmental ownership, in the case of any commercial undertaking, is not favored and in fact that a check will be provided to prevent the interference of the State except in an educative way, so far as co-operative effort is concerned. The farmers possibly realize that if the plea for nationalization were to gain headway the demand would soon be turned towards agriculture, the basic industry of the country, and it is very certain they do not want State interference in this respect. How far this policy of non-intervention will agree with the aims of those who are allied with the farmers in forming a government has yet to be determined.

There is nothing very startling in the platform of the farmers. Like all parties seeking power they promise to abandon all expenditures that are not absolutely essential. They promise, too, to abolish the system of party patronage, and we believe this policy also stands in the lexicons of other political organizations. They promise to provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people, and to do this there will be improved educational facilities in the rural districts. Changes are to be made in the methods of providing roads; there is to be an increase in the public revenues from the forests, and hydro-electric development is to be encouraged. Prohibition is to be enforced, because the people have voted to this end. The farmers also promise to extend the policy and practice of Direct Legislation through the initiative and referendum, though it is difficult to know how they will do this without first bringing about a change in British constitutional methods. Such legislation is almost certain to prove ultra vires unless its terms are so devised as to leave the power of the legislature unimpaired. Another reform to be introduced is the application of the principle of proportional representation.

There is one other item to which the farmers are pledged and that is to do everything possible to decrease the cost of living. In this respect they are, because they are producers, can undoubtedly accomplish something,

and perhaps they will do so by implementing co-operative opportunity by legislation. Their success will be an incentive to other Provinces to follow their example, for up to date Provincial Governments have not raised a finger to solve the greatest economic problem of the day. The farmers are peculiarly equipped to go to the root of the matter, for they know best themselves how much, if any, profiteering there is from the producers' standpoint. If they know this they will realize also where the blame must rest in the process of distribution of foodstuffs. The experiment of a Provincial Government in grappling with this task, and especially when the experiment is being made by the producers themselves, is of high interest to the consumer who will eagerly look forward to the relief which he should have reason to hope will be forthcoming.

TOWN OF CORBIN TO HAVE LIBRARY NOW

Mining Point of Crow's Nest Is First Place on Mainland to Use the New Co-Operative Plan

No, you probably never heard of Corbin, British Columbia, and most people would expect to find it along-side Yale, another name that figures prominently in hardware. But the fact that Corbin is away back in the Crow's Nest, and away up in the air on the British Columbia border, did not prevent it from realizing the opportunity in the co-operative library plan incorporated in legislation passed by the Legislature last session, for the little mining town of some five hundred inhabitants is the first point on the Mainland to avail itself of the scheme. Within a few days a case of one hundred books will leave Victoria for Corbin which will leave a cheque sufficient to provide a change of these volumes every three months for a year. Both recreational literature and books that will keep the citizens in touch with the thought of the times will be forwarded.

At the beginning of this week a contract will be signed with Duncan to supply books from Victoria for a library there under the new co-operative plan. This is the first of the inland points to avail itself of the opportunity.

COMING POLICE BALL WILL BE BEST EVER

Bluecoats Leaving Nothing Undone to Make This Year's Function Eclipse All Previous Efforts

When the grand march opens at the forthcoming ball to be held by the officers and members of the Victoria Police Department on the evening of Thursday, November 20—the sixth annual police function—there will be inaugurated what the bluecoats predict will be the greatest function of its kind ever held in the city. Undoubtedly it hard work and attention to detail count for anything, then this year's function will prove the most successful of the many successful events given under the auspices of the members of the Department who have established an enviable record as ideal hosts.

The ball will be held in the main building at the Willows grounds, the entire structure being given over to dancing. The floor, upon which the men have been working for the past two weeks, will be in the very best of condition for dancing and will afford accommodation for the 2,000 and more guests who are expected to attend. Every attention to the comfort and convenience of this large number is being paid. The adjoining Women's Building will be utilized for cloak rooms and supper room, and connecting the two buildings will be a covered way, along which guests may pass, protected from the weather. Both buildings will be profusely decorated with flags, bunting and electric lights, the lighting scheme will be something unique and ambitious. There will be many sitting-out places made comfortable and attractive with elaborate furnishings, fans, flowers, etc. In previous years this decorative feature has been one upon which the police have been lavishly complimented. This year will eclipse all previous efforts in that direction. An orchestra of no less than twenty-five pieces has been engaged, and will under the capable direction of Professor Lou Turner, who promises the very latest in dance music. There will be no cessation in the dancing, which will continue from 9 p.m. to any old time the following morning.

The ball is being held under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir Frank Barrard, and Lady Barrard, Premier Oliver, and the Mayor and members of the Board of Police Commissioners. The use of tickets has been brisk and, as in former years, it is a certainty that all tickets will be taken before the date of the ball arrives. Tickets are being sold at \$5 for a double ticket for lady and gentleman and \$2 for a lady's ticket. These may be secured from the committee or at police headquarters. As in previous years, evening dress will be de rigueur.

FIRE IN SAIL LOFT

Bless in C.P.R. Premises on Belleville Street Occasion Loss of Over One Thousand

Fire which did damage estimated at between \$1,000 and \$1,300 broke out in the storeroom and sail-loft of the C.P.R. on Belleville Street yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly and were burning through the roof when the fire apparatus reached the scene. The fire was confined to the street end of the building and once the water was turned on the flames were quickly subdued. Good work was done by Mr. George Watson, an employee of the company, who, in fighting the spread of the fire

All-Wool Baby Flannel
\$1.10 Yard

Gordons Limited
739 Yates Street Phone 5510

36-Inch Scotch Wincey
75c Yard

An Interesting Display of Popular Priced Furs

We are showing a most varied and complete assortment of the latest fashions in Fur Sets and Single Pieces. All are thoroughly dependable qualities, and moderation has been practised in pricing them. View this showing Monday.



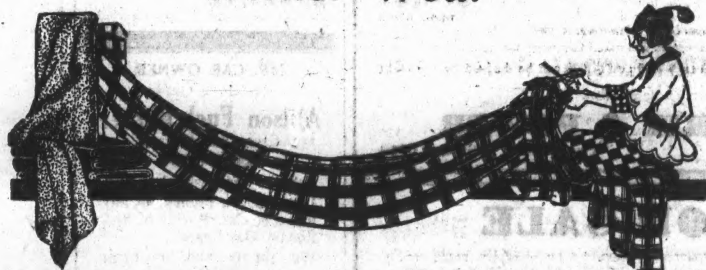
At \$39.50—Handsome Stole, of natural wolf, finished with head and tail; satin lined.
At \$39.50—Stylish fur of Hudson seal, cape style, lined with brown crepe de chine and finished with ties.
At \$49.50—A beautiful Stole of Hudson Seal, lined with brown crepe de chine, finished with two large buttons.
At \$39.50—Attractive Mole-skin Tie, lined with taupe crepe de chine.
At \$67.50—Handsome Grey Squirrel Tie, lined with fancy crepe de chine.
At \$57.50—Small Black Fox Stole, animal shape, finished with head and tail, lined with black crepe de chine.
At \$59.50—Striking Stole of Black Sealine, lined with black crepe de chine.
At \$225.00—Beautiful Cross Fox Set, animal shape stole, with head, tail and ties. Lined with brown crepe de chine. Barrel shape muff, finished with head and tail; lined with crepe de chine, bone ring.

At \$10.00—Black China Dog Stole, animal shape, finished with head and tail.
At \$17.50—Stylish Black China Dog Stole, animal style, finished with head and tail, lined with black poplin.
At \$18.50—Smart Stole of Black Wolf, animal shape, with head and tail.
At \$22.50—Large Black Wolf Fur, in cape style; satin lined.
At \$25.00—Handsome Black Wolf Fur, animal style, with head and tail, finished with black satin ties.
At \$35.00—Black Skunk Stole, animal shape, finished with head and tail; lined with satin, finished with satin ties.
At \$39.50—Black Coon, in animal shape; satin-lined, finished with head and tail.
At \$67.50—Natural Lynx Stole, finished with head and tail, grey crepe de chine lined.
At \$95.00—Handsome Natural Lynx Stole, large size, animal shape, finished with head and tail, lined with taupe crepe de chine, finished with ties.
At \$35.00—Stole of Blue Opossum, lined with crepe de chine.
At \$9.50—Black Dog Muff, melon style, nicely lined and cord armet.
At \$12.00—Black Dog Muff, of colonial style, with head and tail; nicely lined and cord armet.
At \$12.50—Natural Wolf Rug Muff, finished with head and tail.
At \$13.50—Badger Muff, melon style, natural head and tail.
At \$15.00—Natural Wolf Muff, neat style, with head, paws and tail.
At \$16.50—Mink Marmot Rug Muff, satin lined, trimmed with head and tail.
At \$16.50—Natural Opossum Muff, in barrel style.
At \$18.50—Natural Muskrat Rug Muff; satin lined.



At \$19.50—Natural Jap Fox Muff; melon style; silk poplin lined.
At \$20.00—Red Fox Muff, with large head and brush; satin lined.
At \$20.00—Handsome Natural Muskrat, barrel style; satin lined.
At \$20.00—Pretty Australian Fox Muff, trimmed head, paws and tail, lined with velvet and finished with dark brown satin trim.
At \$25.00—Natural Muskrat Rug Muff; satin lined.
At \$25.00—Black Manitoba Wolf Muff, Belmont style; velvet lined and satin trim.
At \$32.50—Handsome Black Skunk Muff, colonial style; velvet lined and bow armet.
At \$37.50—Handsome Striped Sable Muff, in melon style.
At \$37.50—Canadian Coon Muff, finished with head and tail; satin lined.
At \$52.50—Handsome Muff or Cub Bear, in colonial style; satin lined and bow armet.
At \$39.50—Blue Opossum Muff, in melon style; lined with brown crepe de chine.

Fashionable Coatings for Fall and Winter Wear



Silvertone Coatings, 58 inches Wide, Yard \$5.00.
Stylish Silvertone Coating, in a very nice quality, which will appeal to those who desire a dressy and serviceable coat. Comes in green and grey mixtures, 58 inches wide. Per yard \$5.00.
Heavy Cheviot Coatings, 52 inches Wide, Yard \$5.00.
Heavy Cheviot Coating, in an exceptionally good quality, which will make up into very attractive coats. Colors Pekin blue and henna; 52 inches wide. Per yard, \$5.00.
Wool Blanket Coating, 54 inches wide, Per Yard, \$5.75.
Wool Blanket Coating—A splendid material for winter coats, very cosy and warm. Shown in nigger brown. 54 inches wide. Per yard for \$5.75.
Heavy Blanket Coatings, 60 inches wide, Per Yard, \$6.00.
Heavy Blanket Coatings—For those who require an extra warm coat this is a popular material and makes up into very smart coats. Shown in specially good colorings, nigger, fawn, taupe, grey, burgundy and myrtle. 60 inches wide. Per yard for \$6.00.
Cream Bearskin Coating, 50 inches wide, Per Yard \$4.25.
Cream Bearskin Coating in a very satisfactory quality for children's coats. Excellent value. 50 inches wide. Per yard \$4.25.

Wool Velour
54 inches wide, per yard \$7.00
Wool Velour is very fashionable for suits and coats. A very soft textured material, which will give splendid wear. Shown in Liberty blue, navy, henna, jade green, geranium and Belgium blue. 54 inches wide. Per yard \$7.00.
Chiffon Broadcloth
54 inches wide, per yard \$7.50.
All-Wool Broadcloth, with a very lustrous finish, in a high-grade quality. Suitable for coats, suits and skirts. Colors blue, jay, fawn, sand and taupe. 54 inches wide. Per yard \$7.50.
Salt's Black Sealette
50 inches wide, per yard \$13.50.
Black Sealette in Salt's popular make. A rich, heavy silk pile, with lustrous finish and fast dye. Makes beautiful winter coats. 50 inches wide. Per yard \$13.50.
Black Pony Cloth
54 inches wide, per yard \$7.00.
Black Pony Cloth is a very good quality and offered at a price away below present day prices, 54 inches wide. Per yard \$7.00.
Coat Linings
Our stock of linings is now complete, with a splendid assortment of fancy coat linings in floral and stripe effects. All marked at reasonable prices.

New Silvertone Coatings
53 inches wide, per yard \$7.25.
New Silvertone Coatings in an excellent quality. These make very smart coats. Come in beautiful colorings of navy, burgundy, dark fawn and jade. 58 inches wide. Per yard \$7.25.
Check Blanket Cloth
54 inches wide, per yard \$7.25.
Check Blanket Coating in a heavy weave and beautifully soft and warm. Comes in green ground with a colored check. Will make a very useful and smart coat. 54 inches wide. Per yard \$7.25.

Special Value
All-Wool Cheviot Coating
52 ins. wide
Per yard \$4.50
We are offering this All-Wool Cheviot Coating in an excellent quality. Ideal for making good, serviceable coats; colors shown, Russian, damson, burgundy and brown. 52 ins. wide. Per yard \$4.50.

before the fire brigade arrived, was burned about the hands and face. The loss to the building is estimated at about \$400, while that on the contents, consisting of canvas, cork life-preservers, and other ship accessories, was as much more at least. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

U.S. General Retained
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Under authority given by Congress to retain 18,000 commissioned officers in the army until the end of the fiscal year, the War Department has decided to retain in their present emergency grades about 100 general officers, including General March and Lieut. General Hunter, Liggett and Robert L. Bullard. There will be fifty-five major-generals, headed by Leonard

Wood, commander of the central department.
Winnipeg Civic Wages
WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—That foreigners employed in the City Engineering Department have been paid as much in two weeks as foremen receive in a whole month is one of the charges to be made by dismissed employees who participated in the sympathetic strike when they appear before the City Council.

Spain Expects Crisis
MADRID, Oct. 31.—The opening of the Cortes has been postponed from November 11 to November 14. The Chamber of Deputies will then imme-

diately proceed to the consideration of a budget. This will be the first budget presented to the Cortes in two years. The newspapers express

doubt as to the ability of the Government to pass the budget, and an crisis in the early days of the session is looked for by them.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From the British Colonist of November 2, 1869)

The Mayorality—A meeting of Mr. McDonald's supporters was held last evening, Mr. J. E. McMillan in the chair, and Mr. Giesing acting as secretary. The registration of several gentlemen were suggested as candidates for the council and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday.
Meylan—An Indian was arrested on Sunday for biting off the end of another Indian's finger. The poor cannibal was drunk. Fined \$10 and ordered to keep the peace for six months.
No Hay-Cut—Floods of the Willamette River have driven the hay-cutters off the hills. No hay-cutting is being done. The hay of the hills is a thing of the past.

Be Careful of Your Health

Warning has been given to protect ourselves from Flu. Wear rubbers whenever it is damp and cold. We have rubbers to fit all shapes.

Maynard's Shoe Store

Phone 1232 649 Yates St.

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E. M. Brown

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SOUTH WELLINGTON

COAL SACKED LUMP WASHED NUT **COAL**
PEA AND SLACK

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Our Motto: "Service"

Telephone 5738

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A sure cure for the discordant atmosphere of modern existence is to retire to a world of one's own choosing with

A GOOD BOOK

Study the stars and the immensity of space, and laugh at the presumption of man busy with his little footrule.

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Ours is the greatest heat-producing and most popular WELLINGTON on the Island

GOOD DRY CORDWOOD

RICHARD HALL & SONS

Distributors Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd.

1232 Government St. Phone 53

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That is your business—Selling Soap at Low Prices is our business.

Sunlight Soap, per packet	26c	Lifeguard Soap, 3 cakes for	25c
Golden West Soap, 3 cakes for	25c	P. & G. Naphtha Soap, 3 cakes for	25c
Ivory Soap, 3 cakes for	25c	White Castle Soap, 6 cakes for	25c

PLUMMER'S STORE

1118 Quadra St. Phone 1512

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We have the latest and best designs in Monuments, Tablets, Carvings, etc., in the City. We would like to quote you on any work you desire. First-class stock and workmanship.

Stone Yard, Cor. May and Eberts Sts., Phone 4817. P.O. Box 520
ALEX. STEWART, Manager

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Phone 12 Phone 11 Printing 197 Rooms 80

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Farmers' Produce Store

633 Johnson St. Phone 2915

Good Local Potatoes, sack, \$1.98

No. 1 Ashcroft Potatoes, sack, \$2.50

Gravenstein Apples, case, \$1.75

Also Snows, Mackintosh Red, Kings, Alexanders in stock.

Large Local Cabbages, 5 lbs. for

Yellow Pickling Onions, 5 lbs. for

Large Peas, for eating or preserving, 10 lbs. \$5.00

Cape Cod Cranberries, lb. 25c

Fresh Dairy Butter, per lb., 60c and

Sterilized New-Laid Eggs, per doz., 90c and

..... \$1.00

We Deliver Large Orders Free

GRAND BALL FOR VISCOUNT JELICOE

Blue and Gold of H. M. Navy Will Be Feature of Forthcoming Function—Will Be Reminiscent of Old Times

Reminiscent of the old time naval dances when Keppel was the seat of one of His Majesty's squadrons, will be the grand naval ball to be held by the Navy League of Canada on November 10th next at the Empress Hotel in honor of Viscount Jellicoe, Lady Jellicoe, and the officers of H.M.S. New Zealand, which left Honolulu yesterday en route to Victoria.

When the Navy League of Canada decided to hold this ball, Admiral Jellicoe was communicated with by cable and promptly accepted the invitation. It is anticipated that the guests will include over sixty officers of the great battle cruiser, which, since the last visit paid to Victoria, held its place in the "grand fleet" in the North Sea to wait for "The Day." Not for many years has the blue and gold of H.M. Navy been as conspicuous in this city as it will be on this occasion.

A number of special committees have been formed to take charge of the various arrangements and at the last meeting everything was reported to be proceeding favorably. The plan is to receive Viscount Lord Jellicoe formally at his arrival at the Empress Hotel, and a guard of honor will be formed then by the lads of the Boys' Naval Brigade, who are busily drilling for the event. Messrs. Heaton and Rumby will have the leadership of the two orchestras, one in the ball room and one in the writing room, which will synchronize and play at the same time. The decoration committee have planned a very pretty scheme to add to the picturesque air of the ballroom and other rooms.

Tickets are being applied for briskly at the office of the Navy League of Canada in the Pemberton Building and at the office of Mr. Rowley, manager of the Union Bank, where tickets can be obtained, and it is urged upon those who desire to attend that they secure their tickets as early as possible to avoid disappointment as the list is to be closed when one thousand tickets have been sold.

MRS. E. H. SMITH TO ADDRESS I. O. D. E.

National Educational Secretary to Explain Scheme for War Memorial to Canadian Heroes

A feature of unusual merit will be given at the Empress Hotel on Friday of this week, when Mrs. George H. Smith, the National Educational Secretary of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire will address the women of Victoria. Mrs. Smith is a lecturer of no mean attainments and a fluent speaker, and has a message of special importance to all those interested in the development of patriotic sentiment in the youth of Canada. She is traveling throughout the Western provinces in the interests of the educational scheme of the I.O.D.E., which is a memorial to the Canadian heroes in the form of scholarships to educational institutions, traveling fellowships, presentation of historical libraries and the collections of Canadian war memorial pictures and courses of illustrated lectures.

All members of all chapters are requested to reserve the date and attend, a cordial invitation being extended to all women interested in educational questions of the day.

PATIENTS ENJOY SOCIAL

Margaret Roake Robertson Chapter I.O.D.E. Entertain Refreshment Invalids on Wednesday

The members of the Margaret Roake Robertson Chapter, I.O.D.E., entertained the patients at Resthaven very happily last Wednesday evening, the event being another of their popular entertainments for the returned boys. The evening was

A Great Event of the Season

EMPRESS HOTEL

10th November, 1919

NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

(Victoria Branch)

Tickets, \$5.00 Each

can be obtained of the Ball Secretary, Room 222 Pemberton Building, and of Mr. H. H. Rowley, Union Bank.

O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., etc.

and the Officers of H. M. S. "New Zealand"

Tickets, \$5.00 Each

can be obtained of the Ball Secretary, Room 222 Pemberton Building, and of Mr. H. H. Rowley, Union Bank.

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Tickets, \$5.00 Each

can be obtained of the Ball Secretary, Room 222 Pemberton Building, and of Mr. H. H. Rowley, Union Bank.

\$5,000,000. WHAT? WE'LL SHOW 'EM

spent in music and informal dancing, the music being furnished by Mrs. Gailber and Mrs. John Cochrane, while the soloists were Mrs. W. E. H. Godson, Miss Edith Edwards and Miss Dorothy Dorrell.

A feature much enjoyed was the singing of popular songs by the Misses Ruth Cochrane, Madge McCannell, Dorothy Scott and Belle Hastie, with their own ukulele accompaniments. About thirty members were in the party, taking out the refreshments for the event.

It was the final entertainment of the series, which have been given by the Chapter members since October, 1917, and the men have expressed sincere appreciation of the Chapter's interest in their welfare and readiness to respond to any call.

DAUGHTERS OF PITY SPENT ACTIVE YEAR

Year's Activities Reviewed at Eighteenth Annual Meeting of Organization—Miss L. Sylvester Elected President

At the annual meeting of the Daughters of Pity, last week Miss L. Sylvester was elected to direct their activities during the ensuing year. The other officers are vice-president, Miss Thain; secretary, Miss Emma Cessford; treasurer, Miss C. Couves; members of the executive, Misses Moss and Durick and Mrs. MacBain. Splendid reports of the society's activities during the past year were submitted to the meeting, over which the retiring president, Miss Lovell, presided. Mrs. Hasell, the honorary president, was an interested visitor.

In her report, the secretary, Miss Cessford, stated that the Daughters had given a Christmas party in the Children's Ward at the Jubilee Hospital, which ward is their special care. Some years ago the organization opened a sinking fund for the building of a new hospital, and as thanksgiving for peace, the Daughters made a donation of \$100 to this fund. Other gifts to the Children's Ward included a couch covers, 28 yards of material for bedspreads, 4 beds, 4 cribs, 6 bed-side stands, 3 chairs, pillows, blankets, as well as sundry gifts of paint and enamel for renovation purposes, a gas stove for the kitchen and oilcloth for the floors. The Daughters also donated an invalid chair to the Red Cross for the use of soldier patients.

In addition to these material gifts the Daughters have helped to lighten the sufferings of many of their patients by their frequent visits, informal concerts and gifts of flowers from time to time. The treasurer's report showed that the fund for the new hospital amounted to \$225.28. The president's address, giving a comprehensive review of the chapter's aims, its proposed work and hopes of the future, was received with enthusiasm by the members and reference was made to the approaching day to be held on November 15 to assist in providing for the needs of the suffering and poor of the city.

Following the business proceedings of the meeting a very enjoyable social hour was spent by the members. The electrical class of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment entertained at Samples Hall. The members of the Margaret Roake Robertson Chapter, I.O.D.E., entertained the patients at Resthaven very happily last Wednesday evening, the event being another of their popular entertainments for the returned boys. The evening was

HALLOWE'EN SOCIAL

Electricians' Class of Soldier Civil Re-establishment Entertained at Samples Hall

The electrical class of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment were the hosts at a Halloween social and dance at Samples Hall on Friday evening last. Despite the weather conditions, the hall was crowded with relatives and friends of the soldier students. Splendid music was provided by the Sons of England orchestra, and dancing continued until the small hours of the morning.

The boys wish to express their hearty thanks to the many ladies who so kindly supplied the refreshments. Although this was the first dance held by any of the S.C.R. classes to date in Victoria, it proved a huge success, and all present expressed a wish to participate in many such events during the coming months.

TENNIS MASQUERADE BALL

Cedar Hill Tennis Club Held Successful Function in Parish Hall on Thursday

The masquerade ball held under the auspices of the Cedar Hill Tennis Club in the Parish Hall on Thursday evening was a brilliant affair, the hall being very prettily decorated and pre-

MONTH OLD BABY HAD SKIN TROUBLE

On Face and Hands; Itched and Burned, Cuticura Heals.

"My baby was only a month old when her face and hands started to get red and scaly. The sores started in the form of water blisters and itched and burned. She was so cross and fretful she could not sleep."

"She lasted nine months when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Soap with two boxes of Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Oscar Pilon, Amsterdam, Ontario, May 7, 1918.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Talcum, write to: Cuticura, P. O. Box 100, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

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"The Island House of Correct Fashions for Women"

Lovely Evening Gowns

Not since the Winter of '13 has the social calendar been so congested—activities, for the most part, that call for dainty gowns such as we are so well able to provide.

Among the more noticeable frocks are pretty creations of soft satin, taffeta, nets, brocaded satin and charmeuse satin. Colors are equally fascinating, sunset, purple, Nile green, pink, rose, sky, paddy and the ever-popular black are well represented. Dainty frills, flowing net sleeves, draped skirts and overskirts and other features are sure to charm. Prices

\$35.00 to \$89.50

Scurrah's Telephone 3983

728-730-734 Yates St.

Just Received

Late Shipment of Ladies' Fall Dresses and Coats

Dresses beautifully braided and embroidered, in serge, silks and poplin cloths.

Smart Coats for ladies, misses and children; new styles and colorings, \$15.00 to \$39.50

Millinery
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
All Millinery Trimmings.
Hats Made and Remade to Order.

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Corner Broad and Johnson Sts.

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if you are having trouble with your plumbing. We will come up immediately and fix your trouble.

E. F. GEIGER
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741 Pandora Street.
Phones 828, 4596L

H. P. ELDRIDGE
Artist and Designer
Instruction Given in Commercial Design
Room 14, 1006 Gov't St.
Victoria, B.C.

sent an animated scene with its costumed figures of great variety. Pimley's orchestra supplied an excellent programme of music.

The prize-winners were as follows: Best-sustained character, Mrs. J. W. Black (soprano); best dramatic, Miss B. Bradshaw (a little girl); best comic, Mr. P. Harland (com); most original, Mr. R. Irvine (Indian chief). After the unmaking and a presentation of prizes, delicious refreshments were served, dancing being resumed and continuing until two o'clock in the morning.

Altogether the affair was an unqualified success and a fitting "wind up" for an unusually successful season on the courts.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Store Premises Entered—Some time during Friday night the store premises of Mr. A. Jennings, 1819 Douglas Street, were entered by a thief through the rear entrance, and a black club bag containing a cheque-book and other articles stolen. The case was reported to the police.

Young Players Victimized—While playing football at the North Ward Park grounds yesterday morning a number of lads were victimized by a thief who entered the locker room and purloined money, watches and other articles from the clothing. The thefts were reported to the police.

Irre Owners Seek Gates—More reports of missing gates reached the police yesterday morning from irre property owners who suffered at the hands of youths who celebrated Halloween in time-honored fashion. From the number of reports received the gate making industry should show a sudden prosperity should the police fail to locate the missing property.

Issue Warning—A warning to those who break the regulations prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the municipal limits was given by Magistrate Jay in the Oak Bay police court on Friday when he fined Mr. F. D. McInnes \$10 for having thus violated the regulations. He promised to treat more severely any others brought before him on a similar charge.

Elks Entertainment—The local Elks are holding an entertainment on Tuesday next at their club rooms, Campbell Building for Elks and their friends. First class talent has been secured and all who attend are promised an enjoyable evening. Refreshments will be provided and admission is free. The following ladies and gentlemen will take part: Miss M. Broyley, Mr. W. Newitt, Miss Beck, Miss Morrison, Miss Dorrell, Mrs. Morton.

VICTORY BONDS—the Bridge from War to Peace.

NO. 1, FISH NO. 2, POULTRY

4 GOOD THINGS

Get them here and you'll know they're good

No. 3, MEAT NO. 4, VEGETABLES

PACIFIC MEAT MARKET

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Dodge, Overlands, Chevrolets and Ford Cars for hire without drivers. Our Cars are fitted with good, reliable tires.

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721 View Street Phone 3053

Buy a Bond Today

And You Help to Keep Hard Times Away

YORKSHIRE BAKERY

Phone 1929 641 Yates Street. King Edward Block

Rev. J. Knight, Mr. Wade, Mr. Calver, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Frank Sehl.

Tag Day News \$400—The local Humane Society is greatly indebted to many earnest workers who assisted at the Tag Day for animals yesterday. Owing to the lateness of the season and the bad weather, it was difficult to obtain taggers for the occasion. The Society desires to thank all who contributed to the fund, the amount collected being in the neighborhood of \$400.

Masquerade Ball—The annual masquerade ball of the Queen of the Island Lodge, I.O.B.A., will take place at the Alexandra Club on "Guy Fawkes" Day, November 5, from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. The Grand March will commence promptly at the former hour. A buffet supper will be served. The tombola prize will be a drophead sewing machine and ten other valuable prizes will be awarded to the best costumes. The prizes will be on view in the Broad Street windows of Messrs. D. Spencer, Limited.

"The Store of Quality"

Victoria Art Emporium
Portrait Enlargement Agents
Convex Oval Frames, 14 x 20.
Agents offered to buy out entire stock at retail prices, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Refused to sell to them at any price.
Good assortment on hand.

Victoria Art Emporium
555 Johnson St. West of Government

Committed for Fraud

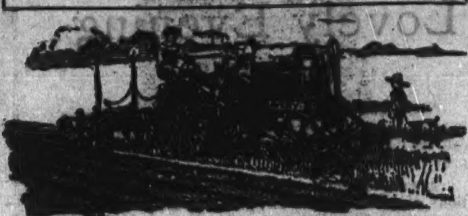
LONDON, Nov. 1.—Ernest Stephens, a middle-aged man, has been committed to the Assize Court. It is alleged he committed extensive frauds and promised himself to be Lord Mount Stephen.

A Re-Creation reproduced on the New Edison is only surpassed by the original voice of the artist. You are the judge and jury—hear—compare and decide for yourself. But be sure you hear a genuine New Edison.

KENT'S EDISON STORE
The Only Licensed Edison Store in Victoria
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AVERY TRACTOR

Let us demonstrate the possibilities of the Avery Tractor, Model B, and you will know that how great an asset it will be on your farm, how it will increase your production and your profit.

Designed to pull a three-horse load, but because of its greater speed and steadier operation, will ordinarily accomplish as much work in a day as four horses. Write, phone or call for particulars. Price, \$975. The heavier Model Avery 8-16 Tractor is here.

Price \$975

THOMAS PLIMLEY

Broughton Street. Phone 697. Victoria, B.C.

Branch Garage Opposite the Oak Bay Hotel.

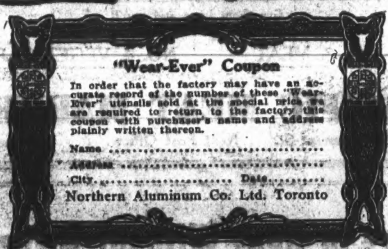
"If you got it at Plimley's it's all right."

Our Deposit System Is Pleasing Many—Try It for a Month

Buy another VICTORY BOND

SPECIAL

In the Hardware Department



Wear-Ever Stew Pans (400 on Special)

Whenever we have had one of these specials many of our customers have been disappointed, as there is always a rush for these. Regular price 85c. Sign one of these coupons and get 42c

Scottish Gray Hamal Preserving Kettles—Regular \$10, for 60c

Mixing Spoons and Egg Beaters—Regular 15c each, for 10c

Special All Week in Drug Department

Zam-Buk—Reg. 50c, for 35c
Roberts' Cough Syrup—Large bottles Regular 35c, for 25c

Special All Week in Confectionery Department

ROBERTSON'S COCONUT AND MAPLE FUDGE. 32c

Regular 45c per lb. Per lb.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—Special while they last. 25c

Special Monday in Grocery Department

WAGSTAFF'S ASSORTED JAMS, including Strawberry, Raspberry and Black Currant.

4-lb. tins, each \$1.00

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Grocery, 178 and 179. Delivery, 5522



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Have the creamy flavor that is found only in oats grown from the fertile valleys of British Columbia. They are milled every day, delivered in rush shipments, and come to you fresh and satisfying. They're good for the kiddies—good for you, too. Your grocer has them.

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City and District in Brief

Chapter to Give Tea—The Dr. G. M. Jones Chapter, I.O.D.E., is to hold a tea and sale of home cooking on November 4, at the home of Mrs. E. E. Challenor, 1883 Oak Bay Avenue.

Friendly Help Meeting—The Friendly Help Association will hold its monthly meeting Tuesday morning, November 4, at 10:30, in the rooms, Market Building.

Ladies' Guild to Meet—A meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the Navy League will be held at the Connaught Seamen's Institute, Superior Street, at 2:45 p.m. on Thursday next, November 6.

Verdict of Suicide—That John C. Smith committed suicide by hanging himself in the basement of his home on Douglas Street, was the verdict of the coroner's jury which yesterday morning sat at the Sands Funeral establishment, and investigated the circumstances surrounding the case.

Chinaman Burned—Wong Sing, a Chinaman, was badly burned about the face and head last night at a Chinese laundry at 753 Caledonia Avenue. In the police motor ambulance he was rushed by Constable Raines to the Royal Jubilee Hospital, where he injuries were attended to.

Tag Day Date Changed—It is announced that the tag day set originally for November 15, on behalf of the children's ward of St. Joseph's Hospital, has been moved back a week to fall on November 8. All friends of the hospital and those interested in the welfare of children are asked to note the changed date.

Housing Scheme—Those having in charge the matter of securing civic action in connection with housing returned men ask that all returned soldiers attend Monday night's meeting of the City Council at which it is expected a report will be made by the special aldermanic committee on the Housing Scheme.

Motorists Fined—In the police court yesterday morning, Mr. T. Summer was fined \$5 for failing to have the tail light on his motor car, and a similar fine was imposed upon Messrs. A. P. Slade & Co. and Mrs. W. T. Wardale. Mr. E. Davey paid \$10 for exceeding the speed limit.

Stolen Car Recovered—A Ford car stolen on Monday night last, and named as located on Friday by the Provincial Police on the Malahat Road, where it had been abandoned by the thief or thieves, the gasoline supply having become exhausted. Constable Fryer brought the car into the City yesterday.

Luncheon at Headquarters—Victory Loan workers will have their midday lunch in the Victory Loan headquarters, starting from tomorrow. A piano has been loaned through the courtesy of Messrs. A. B. Brown, between songs and rousing speeches it is anticipated that the proper spirit will be maintained among the hard-worked canvassers.

Women's Canadian Club—Rev. J. L. Batty, pastor of the Centennial Methodist Church, will address the regular meeting of the Women's Canadian Club on Tuesday afternoon in the Empress Hotel ballroom, speaking on the subject, "Canada From an Englishman's Standpoint." There will be a musical programme during the afternoon.

Civil Service Examinations—Competitive examinations will be held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission of Canada on November 23 and following days in the Post Office. Rev. Dr. J. Campbell will be the examiner. These are the annual examinations, and are open to all from the ages of 18 to 35. This age limit, however, does not apply in the case of a returned soldier.

Florence Nightingale Chapter—At the monthly meeting of the Florence Nightingale Chapter, I.O.D.E., which will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at headquarters, Mrs. David Miller will give her report of the National Chapter meeting, which will be followed by a social hour, during which refreshments will be served.

Correction—The entertainment referred to in yesterday's issue as being held at the K. of C. Hut, was held at the Knights of Columbus Hall, further up Fort Street. The affair was under the auspices of "Our Lady of Lourdes" Church, Willows, and proved a gratifying success. The usual 500 party at the K. of C. Hut was not held last week.

Holding Silver Tea—The ladies' auxiliary of the Army and Navy Veterans are planning to hold a concert and silver tea in the men's rooms of the association in the Pemberton Building, on Wednesday, between three and six in the evening. Mrs. A. E. Hodgins is convener, and all will be made cordially welcome. A concert will conclude the proceedings, and a large attendance is expected.

Gypsy Smith Wants Returned Men—Gypsy Smith has expressed a desire that as many returned men as possible will be present at one or both of his meetings today in the drill hall. Mr. Smith was in France during the hardest part of the fighting, and did much for the moral welfare of the soldiers. He would appreciate all returned soldiers at the meeting to meet him at the close of the services for a handshake. Services are held today at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock.

Retail Clerks to Meet—The meeting of the Retail Clerks' Union will be held in the Oddfellows Hall on Douglas Street on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 8 p.m. F. S. Woodward will present his report as recent delegate to the National Industrial Conference at Ottawa at 8:30 p.m. At 9 o'clock the meeting will be open to any retail or wholesale clerk who is interested. On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the meeting will take the form of a dance for members and their friends.

Ballroom at Keatinge—A most enjoyable Halloween social was held at the Temperance Hall, Keatinge, on Friday evening, commencing with a num-

ber of selections and solos by the pupils of the Keatinge School, which were greatly appreciated by the large number of parents and visitors present. After a delightful supper, games and a variety of other amusements were enjoyed.

Anniversary of Church—The Church of Our Lord today celebrates its forty-fifth anniversary, and special appropriate services and music will be given both morning and evening.

Plan of Empress Ballroom—A plan of the Empress Hotel ballroom has been placed on view at the store of W. H. Wilkerson, Government Street, where tickets for tables already reserved by intending patrons of the "J" Unit Chapter cabaret to be held Wednesday evening may be purchased tomorrow and Tuesday.

Mass Meeting at Sidney—A big public meeting is to be held at Sidney on Tuesday evening in connection with the Victory Bond campaign, to which three carloads of Victoria loan workers are going. Mr. J. B. Warnicker will address the meeting, as well as Major Rev. W. Barton, Rev. F. Letts and Rev. A. E. Stevenson. Captain G. H. Barry, of Sidney, will preside, and a musical programme will be rendered. One of the important features of the meeting will be the presentation of the honor flag, won by Sidney on reaching her quota.

Aerial League Magazine—The October issue of "Aircraft," the Aerial League Magazine, is just out filled with the flying happenings in Canada and the world in general. A report of the activities of the League since its inception in February last is given, and unexpected insight into the struggle that went into the work of making the aeroplane known in Western Canada. Altogether the last issue of "Aircraft" is one of the best aeronautical publications that has appeared on the coast. The Aerial League is to be congratulated on its enterprising magazine, which has educational matters as the reason of its being.

Thief Loots Store—Some thief, apparently inspired with the idea that this coming Winter will be a hard one, made an excellent start in laying in a supply of foodstuffs when he robbed the Chinese store premises at 2095 Government Street some time Friday night. Among the articles reported stolen were four and one-half dozen of eggs, five and one-half dozen boxes of chocolates, several bottles of pickles, a package of vermicelli, several cans of condensed milk, three pounds of butter and other produce, together with \$3 in cash.

Art Workers and Handicrafts Guild—A meeting will be held in the history room of the Provincial Library on Friday, November 7, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the possibility of a permanent industrial art exhibit; the housing of a permanent exhibition of works of art; the centralizing of individual effort in craft work and the opening of a salesroom where the work of craftsmen may be exhibited for sale and orders taken.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., at 5 p.m., November 1st, 1919.

A series of ocean storm areas are crossing this province accompanied by westerly gales on the coast and mild weather extending to the Rockies.

TEMPERATURE		Min.	Max.
Victoria, B.C.		41	50
Vancouver		40	48
Kamloops		31	40
Barkerville		16	26
Prince Rupert		20	28
Alton		12	14
Dawson, Y.T.		-4	2
Calgary		-2	28
Winnipeg, Man.		4	23
Portland, Ore.		45	60
San Francisco, Cal.		45	60
Port Arthur		22	28
Penitence		15	25
Grand Forks		25	27
Pembroke		25	35
Kadok		25	26

SATURDAY		Highest	Lowest
		50	45
		Average	48
		Minimum on grass	40; rain, 57 inch;
		bright sun, 45 min; general state of weather, rainy.	



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Sell Everything at the Lowest Price Possible—Read Below and Be Convinced.

CROSE & BLACKWELL'S MIXED PICKLES—Large jar	50c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM MARGARINE—Per lb.	40c
C. & S. GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER—Per lb.	60c
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—The nicest butter made. Per lb.	65c
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BREAKFAST BACON—By the piece or half-piece. Per lb.	50c
ANTI-COMBINE BAKING POWDER—5-lb. can \$1.25, 12-oz. can	25c
NICE PINAN HADDIE—Per lb.	20c

C. & S. BREAD FLOUR—Nothing better. 49-lb. sack	\$2.85
QUAKER ROLLED WHEAT—3 lbs.	25c
YELLOW—All flavors, 3 packets	25c
CORN STARCH—2 packets	25c
PACIFIC MILK—2 large cans	25c
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEER—Large 16-oz. jar	\$1.00
NICE RICH FLAVORY TEA—3 lbs. for \$1.50 or per lb.	45c
ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE—Fresh ground as ordered. Per lb.	50c

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A Variety of Exquisite Patterns Included in a Newly-Arrived Shipment



The gift chooser would do well to consider a visit to Weiler Bros. in order to examine this new assortment of dainty patterns in silver-plate. The plate itself is exceptionally high grade and as it has been priced most reasonably the values are more attractive than will be readily found elsewhere. Here is a partial price-list of this new silver-plate.

Tea Sets—Three pieces, \$39.15 down to \$20.25

Cake Baskets—\$9.45 to \$5.40

Sugars and Creams—Per pair, \$8.55 to \$5.85

Butter Dishes—\$6.75 to \$2.45

Hot-Water Jugs \$12.35

Baking Dishes—\$22.05 to \$10.35

Casseroles—With brown and white earthenware or "Pyrex" linings

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Fern Pots \$5.40

Handled Bread Trays—\$10.80 to \$6.30



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The Famous Dumas Fruit Hand Rolls

Made by J. & Valeria, who has been the chief candy maker for Le Bonheur, Ltd., of Oakland, Calif. Give Us a Call 700 Johnson Street

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THAT is perhaps the part of my optical service that will please you most, for I do give every possible care and attention to the examining of your vision, so that the glasses I finally provide will give the utmost comfort and satisfaction. My prices are quite moderate.

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We've a Splendid Line of Teas

At All Times We Offer the Best Grocery Values Possible

Hamsterley Jams—Strawberry, 4 lb. tin	\$1.35	Aylmer Catnip—per bottle	25c
Keiler's Marmalade—4 lb. tin	\$1.15	Wine Fresh Cabbage, 5 lbs. for	25c
Weggsell's Raspberry Jelly, jar	50c	Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 2 for	25c

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About describes our prices on everything electric.
C.G.L. Guaranteed Brand, while they last \$4.48
Premier Stove, the fastest cooker made \$15.00
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*Tailored in the Style
He Likes
Suitable for His Particular Need
Pleasing in Cloth and Color
Fairly Priced in Every Quality*

These are the deciding factors in order to secure a satisfactory overgarment.

We have large stocks and feel sure we can supply just the garment you will enjoy wearing.

BELTED AND FORM-FITTING OVERCOATS, Also WAIST-BEAMS. This style is popular with the young men. **\$22.50** to **\$50**

CONSERVATIVE STYLES FOR BUSINESS MEN. Greys, blacks and browns. **\$25** to **\$50**

ENGLISH "TOGA" COATS. Big, loose garments, made for warmth without weight. in warmth-without-weight cloth. Greys and browns. **\$50** and **\$55**

WATERPROOFED TWEED COATS, in a very big range of patterns. Some have belts, others plain. Prices, **\$22.50, \$25, to \$35**



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Mrs. Livingstone, who has been summering in Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Island, has returned to the city.

**ON good teeth depend
health, appearance and
good nature**

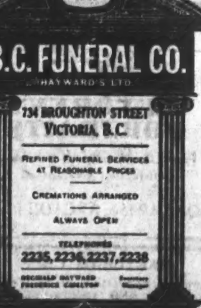
Don't harbor destructive germs among your teeth. Use **MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE**. It develops porous, polished teeth and keeps the cavities of the mouth clean and sanitary.

**MENNEN'S
CREAM - DENTIFRICE**

FERGUSON—The remains of the late Mrs. Ruth Ferguson were laid to rest in Ross Bay Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Service was held in the B.C. Funeral Chapel at 3:30 o'clock, Mr. Fere of the Christian Church officiating. There were many friends present, and many floral tributes covered theasket. The following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers: David Leeming, H. Wilson, J. A. Turner and F. H. Corradale.

Mr. Frederick L. Rawson, M.I.E.E.,
A.M.I.C.E.E., of London, England,
physicist and metaphysician, is now
on a tour of the United States and
Canada. He will be in Victoria
from the 20th to the 23rd of No-
vember and will deliver lectures un-
der the management of Dr. T. W.
Butler, of the New Thought Temple.
Mr. Rawson is one of the prominent
lecturers and healers of the Inter-
national New Thought Alliance.

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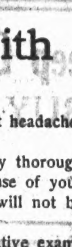
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If a pair of Krotor Shur-On will stop that headache,
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Bring your headache to us—our unusually thorough
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Buy your Christmas Gifts early. If you wait till the last moment you will have to take what is left. Our stock is now complete and you have a large selection to choose from.

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Our Sea Grass Chair Sale Still Continues.

You should not miss this excellent opportunity to buy our Sea Grass Chairs at greatly reduced prices.

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Muffins and
Crumpets**
at
The Tea Kettle
MISS M. WOODBRIDGE
Corner Douglas and View Sts.
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**The kind of Coal
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send to our patrons
is of a quality that
never fails to bring
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617 Commercial Street

Don't Worry Any Longer!
Have Your Tires Filled with the **UNIVERSAL TIRE FILLER**
Guaranteed 100,000 Miles. It's Not a Liquid
Come in and Let Us Demonstrate.

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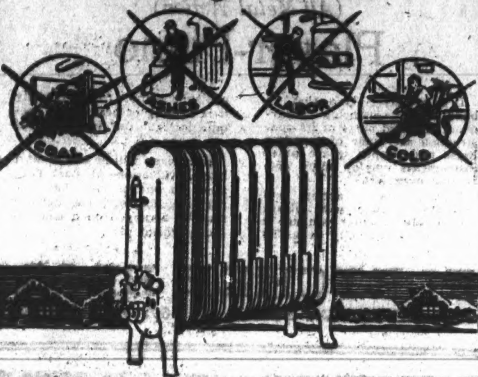
Just Arrived a fine assortment of Golf Suits, made by The Kenneth Dewart Limited, London, Eng.

Prices, \$50.00 a Suit

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In order to meet successfully the problem of the high cost of living, careful investors are taking advantage of the opportunity offered today of making safe and very profitable investments in real estate offered below its true value.

May We Assist You

in making your investments, by offering you our best services?

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Phone orders early for prompt delivery at reduced price. No. 5000.

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We have a large stock of Bath-room Fixtures which we are disposing of at very low prices. Can we have the pleasure of serving you at estimate on same installed? We also stock the extra heavy Kitchen Range. Andrew Shoret. Telephone 608. 1114 Bligh Street.

Taming My Husband

By Kathleen Fox

XIV.—JOHN IS A LOVER OF HORSES

Now that I understood the whole situation I was able to appreciate fully Crittenden's efforts. Indeed, I was pleased by what he had done for me. I could not tell him how much.

John, in his turn, told Crittenden had given him, and wearing patent leather shoes that glistened in the light, but not more brightly than his white teeth and eyes, took charge of the dining-room. I lingered as he commenced setting the table, but said nothing for he did it perfectly. He was every bit as much at home in the dining-room as at the wheel of the car. I found myself wondering whether he liked horses.

"Where are you from, John?" I asked.

"Kentucky, ma'am," he said proudly. "Ah, just come home this past summer."

"Why, that is fine!" I exclaimed. "Mr. Hayes is a Kentuckian, too."

"Tassum," said John. "He does not like me. He is a bit of a kinko, too," he said, grinning.

"Kinko!" I said, solemnly.

"Ain't he done to you?" he asked, surprised. "Mah name's John Hayes, ma'am. You see mah grandpa blonged to his grandpa down to Winchester."

"Oh, I understand, John," I said.

I then asked a question with much sagacity.

"Do you like horses, John?"

"Mr. Hayes!" There was a little note of reproach in John's voice. "Lak hawwies! Mah goodness, Mr. Hayes. Ah been raised with 'em all mah life. Hawwies," he philosophized, "is not as fas as cyahs, an' they gits tiahed quikeh, but hawwies, Mr. Hayes, is got hahs an' souls! Ah miss, not hahin' hawwies roun' Mr. Hayes," he said, delightedly. "Lak 'em," he then added. "No, Ah don't lak 'em, Ah loves 'em!"

"Why, that is fine, John!" I exclaimed, for a mighty good reason of my own.

Meanwhile John had finished the table. Every piece of silver was in its place, every chair the right distance from the table, the linen placed painstakingly—in fact, all the appointments were as correct as it was possible to have them.

I complimented John, much to his delight.

Then the Boyds arrived and Marjorie and I had a very affectionate meeting. I noticed, too, with pleasure, that Crittenden and Chester greeted each other like warm personal friends. It seemed to me in my enthusiasm that nothing possibly could happen to mar my happiness.

Ellen's dinner was perfect and was served perfectly by the immaculate John, who, with dignity becoming a royal butler, brought the delicious dishes to us.

"Your dinner, Bee, is almost too good to be eaten," Marjorie complimented.

I looked up quickly.

"My dinner," I exclaimed. "You mean Crittenden's dinner. I did not have a single thing to do with it. He did it all, every bit—that is," I added with a glance at John, "he and Ellen and John."

"Well, Crittenden," she praised, "I must say you are a wonder at menus. And," as John left the dining-room, "I'm as jealous of you as I can be that you have a butler. Chester Boyd," she demanded, "how dare you

A SEPARATION GRANTED

Not by process of law, but by the silent working of "Putnam's" are corns separated from aching toes. Any corn or wart that "Putnam's" won't cure hasn't been discovered yet. Insist on Putnam's Corn Extractor only, 25¢ at all dealers.

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XMAS CARDS

For your friends abroad. This is a timely hint that you should be giving heed to this important matter.

Our present stock is one of unsurpassed variety and charm.

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619 VIEW STREET

CHILDREN'S PORTRAITS

From the Cradle to School—Satisfaction Guaranteed

PHONE 1905. ARCADE BLDG.

MARYLAND CAFE

"With a Reputation of 35 Years," QUALITY AND QUICK SERVICE. Coolest and cleanest house in town, absolutely sanitary. 1225 Government St. Phone 3926

CHURCHES CONFER ON CO-OPERATION

Rt. Rev. Bishop Schofield Returns From Conference of Members of Presbyterian and Anglican Denominations

"I think that one could say this is the first conference of this nature between the Presbyterian and Anglican bodies ever held in Canada. The proceedings throughout were marked by warm cordiality and helpfulness, and in so far as the Church of England is concerned these matters will be submitted to the Provincial Synod of British Columbia when it meets in Vancouver in January."

This is a summary of the report which the Rt. Rev. C. de V. Schofield, Bishop of Columbia, brings back from an inter-church conference of a committee of bishops of the Church of England in Canada within the Province of British Columbia and a representative committee appointed by the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia. This conference was held at the residence of Bishop de Pencier in Vancouver, and Bishop Schofield returned on Friday, apparently very hopeful of the beneficial results of the discussions during this two days' gathering.

Discussion turned upon proposals of co-operative action in relation to methods of missionary and social work within the Province, and the decision arrived at will be submitted in due course to the synods concerned, Bishop Schofield reports. Consideration was also given to the proposals of the Faith and Order Commission, bearing on the question of church unity.

It is expected that the work of the conference will be continued at a later date, and that its influence will reach beyond this Province," stated the Victoria delegate to the conference.

There were present, representing the Church of England, Archbishop Du Vernet, of Caledonia; Bishop de Pencier, of New Westminster, and Schofield, of Columbia. Representing the Presbyterian Church there were Rev. Dr. J. T. Ferguson, Home Mission superintendent, Kootenay; Rev. R. G. MacBeth, of Vancouver, and Judge Swanson, of Kamloops, who had associated with them Rev. Dr. G. A. Wilson, of Mission, Mission superintendent, Vancouver. Bishop Doull, of Kootenay, was prevented by illness from being present, but telegraphed his regret at being unable to part in the proceedings. The Archbishop presided and Dr. Ferguson acted as secretary.

The conference expressed much regret at the absence of Bishop Doull, who had taken a prominent part in promoting the conference.

Unknown to C.P.R. Officials

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—The C.P.R. officials in the city declared this morning that they knew nothing of any scheme to build a three-million dollar hotel and terminals on the "Mystery Block" in Toronto, and the statement in a Toronto evening newspaper that such was their intention was described by Grant Hall, vice-president, as "premature, to say the least."

Plush Coatees 20% Off

These fashionable Coatees, which we offer at such radical reductions, are the best in every respect, closely resembling the real fur in appearance. They are well made and beautifully lined. The prices are sensational.

Rich Plush Coats, regular \$47.50, for \$38.00
Baffin Seal Coats, regular \$55.00, for \$52.00
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A visit to our showrooms will well repay you for the time spent, as every garment in the house has been subjected to a cut of twenty per cent—no exceptions.

721 Yates Street **Mallek's** Telephone 1901

Help to Win the Honor Flag

Your country's need is your need. Lend to Canada. Victoria can win the Prince's Honor Flag, if you—and you—and you

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1231 Government Street

"More" in Benger's!

When in doubt about what "Food" for an alling or backward infant, or for a person unwell, remember there is more in Benger's than in any other food. Benger's is a highly nutritive food, gives the natural means to digest it.

BENGER'S Food

For INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Samples of Benger's Food are now available in Canada, any difficulty in obtaining same should be notified to the Company's Agents, The National Trust & Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., 21, St. George Street, Montreal, or to the Canadian Branch, 100, Queen Street, Toronto.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.

Our Fur Styles Are Authentic for They Are the Handiwork of the Country's Foremost Designers

The Sellers-Gough Fur Co. of Toronto are originators of the style ideas you will find expressed in the neck pieces and garments we show. Noticeable, too, is the extremely high-grade of pelt employed in the make-up of our entire display.

This week we offer an extra inducement for you to make your selection of furs from this stock of exclusive styles for, in conjunction with our other Smoke Damage Sale offers, fur

Prices Are Reduced 20%

Hudson Seal Coats, extra quality skins, made up in short, three-quarter or full-length styles, with belts that fasten in many becoming ways. Beautifully lined. Reg. \$500 values are now \$400

Hudson Seal Coats, with beaver trimmings, that were priced at \$400 are now \$320

Hudson Seal Capes and Scarfs, in a variety of pretty styles. Regularly priced from \$22.50 to \$125, are now from \$18.00 to \$100

Black Fox Muffs, a very special offer, embracing five only. Reg. \$80, now \$64.00

Silver Grey Wolf Stoles, six only, in dainty animal styles. Reg. \$50, now \$40.00

Black Wolf Stoles, four only, extra quality pelts. Special at \$15.00

O'CONNELL'S LTD.

"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Regd.
1117—Government Street—1117

Here, Men, Are Some Fine Sweater Values—



Qualities are excellent and there is a choice of styles and shades that will leave no preference ungratified. Some are old stock at old prices—therefore sterling values.

Cost Sweaters—Heavy wool knit, fawn, grey or brown. Big value at **\$3.75**
Full-Over Sweaters—All wool quality. Extra value at **\$5.50**
Cost Sweaters—In Norfolk style. Pure wool. Only **\$7.50**
Full-Over Sweaters—Several shades, many with contrasting stripes. Prices **\$3.75** and **\$4.00**

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All the boys are playing bowls. It's certainly an interesting game. Come down and get acquainted.

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Deekay Amplifier Fills It
Makes the combustion absolutely instantaneous.

MOTOR NECESSITIES CO.

Phone 6766 702 B.C. Permanent Loan Building, Victoria, B.C.

On Suspended Sentence—In the police court yesterday the young girl arrested and convicted of the theft of a fur coat from the Alexandra Club on Thursday night last was allowed to go under suspended sentence by

Magistrate Jay who stated that the Attorney-General had concurred in the decision. The magistrate advised the girl to appreciate the leniency shown her and to in future avoid similar trouble.

JUST ARRIVED—



L. C. Smith Guns

Ejector and One-Trigger

12, 16 and 20 Gauge.

E. G. Prior & Co.

Limited Liability

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

Cricket Association Severely Criticised

WANTS NEW METHOD IN CRICKET AFFAIRS

Correspondent Is Dissatisfied With Present Arrangements—Suggests New Scheme for Improving the Game

Many of the local cricketers and their supporters seem to be very dissatisfied with the Victoria Cricket Association and its method of conducting local cricket affairs. Whilst a few wish to leave the present association to itself and to form a new one, the majority of the players are not quite so revolutionary, but, nevertheless, think it is time drastic changes were made.

Two of the many causes of dissatisfaction are the repeated disagreements between the association officials and that very useful organization, the Umpires' Association, and the want of confidence, or whatever it is, that keeps the Cricket Association from publishing financial statements concerning the various amounts of money collected from the cricket-supporting public.

Mr. Crawford Coates—the old Philadelphia and Victorian cricketer—undertook all the business arrangements in connection with the first of the inter-city cricket matches held in Victoria, and within four days of the match had a financial statement in hand of \$125—an amount that, I believe, is well over double any that has been obtained in a similar match.

If this can be done once, surely another time it need not take about two months, as it did last year before publishing the result of the collection. The fact that this year the money was to be used for a different purpose is no reason for not letting the cricket-supporting public know what amount was cleared over the match.

Cricketers' Memorial They would also like to know what became of the cricketers' memorial that was collected on the 24th of May, and several other Saturdays; what amount of money is represented by the "Block of Victory Bonds" bought by the association in the early part of the year, and also what compromise, if any, was made with regard to the three benefit matches which the association guaranteed to the groundman, but which were never played.

There is, at any rate, one cause of satisfaction to local cricketers, and that is the fact that the general meeting of the association is to take place so late in the year, naturally, points to a balance in hand, or at least an even break, as otherwise the meeting would have been held much earlier so as to have devised means of raising what would then have been necessary money.

The following suggestions might be of interest to some of the local cricket supporters and players. They are: Do not let a single official of the Cricket Association be an active player, but appoint a president, treasurer, secretary and two or three committee men from the many old players among the "independent" legal, scholastic and medical residents of this neighborhood, as such men would have the necessary leisure, social advantages, etc.

Let two of the Umpires' Association be elected to complete the above committee. This committee to deal with all association cricket affairs in Victoria, such as looking after grounds, arranging matches, the tournament, the selection of representative teams, etc.

Cricket Badly Supported

At present cricket is very badly supported in Victoria. This is partly owing to the great differences between the various teams; as when the games are expected to be interesting, quite decent-sized crowds of spectators are drawn. Now a one-sided match is almost always of very little interest to anyone, so that a good way to get spectators is to have as evenly matched teams as possible. This might be managed by having two divisions, such as A and B, in the league, and each to consist of four clubs.

Let forty-four of the local players be picked by the committee to play in the A division, and to be disqualified from playing for any of the four B division clubs. The remaining players may join which club they like in either A or B divisions. There would be no great difficulty in this arrangement.

Yesterday's Football

Rugby
Wanderers, 15; J.E.A.A., 5.
V.I.A.A., 11; G.W.V.A., 0.

Association
Wards, 1; Wests, 1.
K. of C., 1; Foundation, 0.
Yarrows, 4; G.W.V.A., 0.

Comrades, 5; Harbor Marine, 2.
Intermediates
Wests, 4; Postal Service, 0.
Yarrows, 2; Army and Navy, 0.

Metropolis, 3; Saanich Rovers, 0.
MAINLAND RESULTS
Association
Walls, 8; Thistles, 0.

Kitsilano, 2; Ila, 1.
Westminster Presbyterians, 2; South Hill, 1.

Sproat-Shaw, 5; Collingwood, 42.
St. Michael's, 3; St. Marks, 1.
Collingwood, 3; Westminster Presbyterians Juniors, 2.

Junction United, 5; St. Marys, 6.
Westminster Juniors, 2; Hastings, 0.

Rugby
Varsity, 33; K. of C., 6.
Central, 17; Rowing Club, 3.

ment, as the Incogs, Victoria and Albion could be three of the A division clubs, because they would already contain the majority of the forty-four players. The remaining selected men would naturally sort themselves out among these three clubs and one other, so that none had more than eleven of these picked players.

The B division clubs could be each affiliated to an A division club similar to a second eleven, but to be called by some other name.

Would Fit the Case The relation of the Amateurs to the Wanderers and Ramblers would fit the case, with the difference that a player is not disqualified from playing in the B division if he has been played in an A division match. Regulations could easily be made so that the best players were not called away from the B division team at the last moment in order to fill gaps in the A division team.

The clubs in each division could play four matches with each other. Both series of matches would thus be much more interesting to the spectators, who would most likely become actual supporters, and their, together with the players' contributions, would be the means of getting better pitches and grounds and consequently better cricket.

Perhaps the local supporters and cricketers may consider the above suggestions and either improve upon them or have better plans of their own which they will be able to give to the large number who have promised to be at the general meeting on November 6th.

E. VERRALL, Foundation Wanderers, November 1st, 1919.

UP-ISLAND SOCCER

Crucial Contest Between South Wellington and Cumberland Will Be Played Today

SOUTH WELLINGTON, Nov. 1.—South Wellington is on tiptoe about tomorrow's great game with Cumberland when the home team expect to land the championship of the Up-Island Soccer League. A grand stand has been erected for the accommodation of ladies. South Wellington holds the better place of the two teams and a draw would give them the cup, while Cumberland will have to win out for the leadership. The home team is: Taylor, Linn, Hamilton, Smith, Green, J. Stobart, Clark, Robson, D. Stobart, A. Russell, J. Ryan, A. Burnip of Nanaimo will referee.

South Wellington Intermediate will play Western Pastime Intermediate before the big match.

FRACTURED SKULL IS RESULT OF KNOCKOUT

MIWAUKKEE, Nov. 1.—Tommy Perry, bantamweight boxer, who last night was knocked out by Sammy Marino, New York, in the last round of a 10-round no-decision contest, was said at the emergency hospital to be in a serious condition this morning. Physicians said his injuries consisted of a skull fracture and they were preparing to operate on him. In the meantime Marino was still held in the Central Station. A blow that stopped Perry appeared to go to the chin following one to the chest. Perry was carried from the ring to the dressing room.

SPORTING NEWS

Wanderers and V.I.A.A. First Rugby Winners

ISLAND MEN WIN IN FIRST LEAGUE MATCH

Defeat Great War Veterans at Rugby by Eleven Points to Nil—Good Promise by the Returned Men

With two men short for the first twenty minutes, and one short for the remainder of the game, the G.W.V.A. put up a remarkable fight against the V.I.A.A. fifteen. The Veterans showed that they have the makings of a fine team with very little practice. They have a heavy fast pack, are good in the loose, and had every bit as much of the game as their opponents. When the Veterans set their full team in good working order they will be a bad combination to run up against. Pendray kicked off for the Vets, Cowan returning and finding touch in the returned men's twenty-five. From the loose, Honeychurch picked up, and after a bout of passing Staples was pulled down within a yard of the line. From the scrum McRae charged over, but was forced into touch. The island men continued to press, McRae again going over, but the try was not allowed. The V.I.A.A. team did not seem to be working as smoothly as in their last game, owing no doubt, to the shifting of the players to new positions. Their scrumming was very bad, the Vets getting the ball three times out of five.

From a scrum on the Vets' 25, Grubb, who had been playing a stellar game, broke through and passed to Cowan, who sent Matson over near the posts. Honeychurch failed to convert. The play continued in earnest until half-time, the score being one try to nil in favor of the V.I.A.A. The second half was productive of better team work on both sides, the forwards packing much better. The forwards packing much better. The half had only five minutes in progress when Matson made a fine run, and being tackled on the line, passed to Smith, the latter player going over for a try. Hustable converted.

From now on the G.W.V.A. made a gallant struggle to score. Again and again their forwards would take the ball down the field at their feet. Their efforts, however, were fruitless. The V.I. defence was gradually pressed back, Matson again going over between the posts after a characteristic run. Hustable failed to convert. No side blew with both teams battling in mid-field. The returned men put up a good fight, and will do better as they progress. Clearhise was without doubt the best forward on the field. Pendray, Heinicke and Sprinkling also were much in evidence for the losers. For the V.I.A.A. Grubb, Smith and McRae were the pick, while Matson was easily the best three-quarter on the field. W. J. Spalding made a capable referee. The V.I.A.A. lined up as follows:
Back, Tomlin; three-quarters, Matson, Cowan, Grubb, Staples; five-eighths, Hustable; scrum-half, Clark; outside half, Smith; forwards, Gardard, Winney, McBrady, Honeychurch, Lewis, Thompson and McRae.

EVERY PLAYER MUST MAKE AN AFFIDAVIT

President of Alberta Branch of A.A.U. Makes Clear Policy of Directors—May Hang Up New Trophy

EDMONTON, Nov. 1.—At an informal meeting between Brigadier-General MacDonald, president of the Alberta branch of the A.A.U. of C., and the governors held here last night, the policy to be followed by the Alberta union in regard to reinstating professionals was suggested by an informal meeting in Calgary last week, was confirmed. So decided was the stance taken by the governors, not only on the reinstatement of question, but on the importation of hockey players, that it was decided that the Big Four hockey league will be asked to have every player, whether local or otherwise, make affidavit not only that he has never been a professional, but that he has not been a professional since October 1, 1918, but that he intends to remain an amateur and that he intends to make the province of Alberta his residence hereafter. General MacDonald assured the governors that he believed he could promise that, when the time comes, Dominion competition. Western teams would not be barred from competing for the Allan cup, but that, if the East refused to recognize the Western teams, he would put up for competition a trophy which he would guarantee would supplant the Allan cup inside of three years.

PATRICK LEAVES FOR HOCKEY CONFERENCE

Lester Patrick, manager of the Victoria Hockey Club, has left for Vancouver, where he will spend a few days in conference with other officials of the Pacific Coast Hockey League.

Lester is busy rounding up his last year's players. Eddie Oatman, last year's captain, is the only one signed up to the present. It has been rumored that Moose Johnson has signed the "scrap of paper," but Lester remains silent.

DOMINION Twenty-Two's

This is the cartridge—the little marvel of sport—for target shooting for old or young. It's the cartridge that insures a real test of skill in small game shooting, that trains the eye and steadies the nerve, that improves the aim and ability to handle a rifle.

Let the boy enjoy the same sport that you indulge in—teach him to shoot with Dominion .22's. The same accuracy and dependability are found in these little cartridges that are put into the larger calibre of Dominion Ammunition. Short, Long or Long Rifle Dominion .22's are backed by the big "D" trademark and guaranteed to give the greatest satisfaction that can be found in a .22 cartridge.

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Let Us Prove These FACTS

About the "ELLSWORTH" Coal Oil Gas Burner
Come in tomorrow and we will prove to your absolute satisfaction that this burner will save you money. See it in operation and you will be convinced that its labor-saving possibilities are tremendous. It is a small, inexpensive device that fits into the firebox of any ordinary range. Hundreds are in use and giving every satisfaction.

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TO-NIGHT—

Tomorrow Alright
Call 606 Box

"I SERVE"

It is the "I serve" spirit, which is symbolized in the Prince of Wales' Flag, which is the Honor Emblem of this year's Victory Loan Campaign. Victoria calls upon all citizens to live up to the motto, and by their resolution and example in buying Victory Bonds, to insure the winning of AN HONOR FLAG FOR VICTORIA.
This Space Donated by
VICTORIA FEED COMPANY
VICTORIA, B.C.

Wards and Wests Game
Ends in Even Score

SPORTING NEWS

Lady Golfers Holding
Autumn Meet Tomorrow

EVERY man who has an overcoat or a suit to purchase should, in fairness to himself, come in and look over the values made possible by our great **Smoke Damage Sale.** Every garment offered here has been purchased for our high-class trade and is of dependable quality and superbly tailored. While this big clearance continues all prices are cut right down to a minimum. Here are a few specially interesting offerings:

OVERCOATS

In this offering of Overcoats will be found handsome new Chesterfields in plaid grey and mixed tweeds, also English Slip-On Coats in all weights and beautiful garments in the latest patterns from the famous English tailors, Studd-Millington and Nicholson's, Ltd.

Broken sizes in English Slip-on Overcoats. Smart colors and durable fabrics. Reg. \$65.00. **\$43.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Men's Overcoats, in fine colorings of pure wool tweed. Styles include regular, slip-on and trench models. Regular at \$35.00. **\$28.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Men's Rubberized Waist-seam and Regular Model Coats. Regular price \$35.00. **\$26.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

English Overcoats, the majority of them by Studd & Millington. Cloths include genuine Harris tweeds and pure wool materials in dark shades. Regular \$65.00. **\$51.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Young Men's Waist-seam Overcoats, in warm, fleecy materials. Regular price \$55.00. **\$41.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Warm, Fleecy Slip-on Overcoats that were priced at \$45.00. **\$37.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

SUITS

Suits for men and young men. Tweeds and worsteds, in smart patterns. Sizes 34 to 42. Reg. \$35.00. **\$22.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Suits in young men's and conservative models. Smart new waist-seam effects included. Reg. to \$45.00. **\$37.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Suits for men and young men, in sizes 35 to 44. Superbly tailored in smart styles. Cloths include some of the finest all-wool imported worsteds and tweeds. Regular \$65.00. **\$51.75**
Smoke Damage Sale.

Ladies! Turn to Our Special Announcement of Fur Values on Page 8

"You'll Like
Our Clothes"
—Rgd.

O'CONNELL'S LTD.

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Government
Street



LADY GOLFERS WILL OPEN MEET MONDAY

Numerous Competitions Will
Be Decided Over Oak Bay
Links—Special Captain's
Prize for Putting Competition

On Monday and Tuesday, November 3 and 4, the ladies of the Victoria Golf Club will hold an Autumn meeting at which there will be numerous competitions. On Monday there will be a "tom-tom" competition, divided into two groups: (a) Handicaps scratch to 20; (b) handicaps 20 and over. There will be first and second prizes in each group. The competitors may play either in the morning or afternoon as they wish.

There will also be a nine-hole putting competition on Monday, and in addition to the prize for the best score made in this event, the captain, Mrs. Philbrick, has kindly offered a prize to the competitor making the most one's.

On Tuesday morning there will be a nine hole sealed competition, and in the afternoon ladies foursomes, for which competitors will draw for partners.

There are no entrance fees for these events, and entries may be made up to the last minute except for the foursomes, for which entries must be in on Monday.

DUNCAN LADIES' FIVE

WINS AT BASKETBALL

Defeat Chemainus by Single
Point After Keen Struggle—
Chemainus Men Take Match
From Nanaimo.

DUNCAN, Nov. 1.—Last evening the Duncan ladies' basketball team journeyed to Chemainus and brought back the honors in their first match played this season. The match was a hard-fought battle throughout, the floor was slippery, and close, hard checking by both teams was the order of the evening, but when the final whistle blew Duncan had succeeded in emerging ahead one point to the good, the score standing Chemainus 10, Duncan 11.

Both teams worked hard; Duncan scored the first basket a few seconds after the first time up, then Chemainus retaliated and scored, after which both teams appeared to settle down and never relaxed on the slogan "check up." Numerous fouls were called on both teams, three men in, and raising the heels when taking the free shots, were the chief offences. At half time the score stood 8 to 6 in favor of Chemainus, but in the second half, the visiting team succeeded in making three free shots and basket from the floor, while Chemainus worked hard but failed to register more than two points.

The teams lined up as follows: Duncan—Forwards, Misses Donna Kerr and K. Robertson; centre, Miss A. Robertson; guards, Misses A. and E. Rutledge. Chemainus—Forwards, Mrs. R. Jarrett and Mrs. J. Long; centre, Miss Doris Cathcart; guards, Mrs. H. Hatfield and Miss Annie Porter.

Chemainus Best Nanaimo
Following the ladies' match, Chemainus and Nanaimo met, and in this match Chemainus succeeded in retaining the honors, coming off victors by a score of 26 to 18. This was a good game to watch, both teams at times showed good material and put on sports and worked in some nice combination. Nanaimo appeared to have difficulty in locating the basket.

They lined up as follows: Chemainus—Forwards, A. Howe and Robinson; centre, Bob McBride; guards, J. Simms and C. McInnis.

Nanaimo—Forwards, McKenzie and Allison; centre, McBride; guards, Cameron and Shepherd. Bob McBride of Chemainus for the ladies' match and Mr. Neen of Nanaimo for the men's game handled the whistle, giving good satisfaction. Following the games, the visiting teams were entertained to supper and dancing was indulged in, Mrs. Campbell of Crofton supplying the music.

MAINLAND PROS MUST AWAIT MEETING OF PROVINCIAL BODY

VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—At the meeting of the local board of the B.C. Amateur Athletic Association held here this evening the cases of eight former professionals came up for consideration. With the exception of one, all these were held over until the meeting of the Provincial body next Thursday night. The lone case was that of Bill Brand, local halfback, who had a trial with Bob Brown's Beavers last season. He was given the chance to take his application personally to the Provincial Union.

The case of Corry Hesse, former lacrosse star, and Wilbur Foley, who played in a couple of games with the Terminal Lacrosse Club during the past season, will be given a decision at the big meeting.

Endorse Eight-hour Day
WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 1.—Priests of the Catholic church of Kent and Essex counties in annual conference here today, endorsed the principle of an eight-hour day for workers. The discussion grew out of the presentation of the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., issued in 1891, in which his holiness expressed the belief that "to deprive anyone of wages that is his due by a crime worse than the sin of the averaging angel of heaven."

(Additional Sport on Page 8)

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Value You've Been
Looking for**



This Coat Is Well Worth \$55.
But the Price Is Only.....\$40.00

It's a double-breasted Ulster of genuine imported Scotch Tweed, in a heather mixture check with slash pockets. Heavy twill lining and mohair sleeve lined.

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CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE KITCHEN
Yates Street

Store Wanted

in best part of Government or Douglas, or on Yates Street, between the two. Quality of premises and location more important than size. Must have occupancy before Christmas.

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It needs a general overhauling, which we do for a reasonable price, and then she will take any hill on high. A trial will convince you.

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Whatever your style of build or carriage, we have a hat that will look just as well on you. If it is a hat of unbeatable quality and value you seek, we would recommend the Stetson or "No-name" Hat **\$8.00**

Something equally good and especially smart in a city is our newest "Wolf" Brand importations **\$4.00**

Extra strong Cape or Suede Gloves are seasonable—so we are just mentioning them. **\$2.50**

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Best Kindling Wood, all fir, poplar, bark, mill wood, slabs, blocks, cord-wood.
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YARROWS TAKE EASY WIN FROM VETERANS

Shipyard Men Play in Top Form
at Beacon Hill Park—Pile
Up 4-0 Score on the Re-
turned Men

The Yarrows Soccer men were in great form yesterday at Beacon Hill, and won a 4-0 game from the strong G.W.V.A. team in handsome fashion. In the first half two goals were netted, and in the second the smoothly working forward line gathered two more.

The Veterans had their fair share of the game, and many brave efforts to score, but were unable to overcome the fine work of the Yarrows defense players. The teams were: Yarrows: Jasper, J. Ord and H. Ord; Rogers, Brown and Roberts; Marshall, Kierley, Frevost, Whittaker and Popham. Great War Veterans: Davis; Kroeger and Allan; McGimpsey, Walters and McMillan; Ackroyd, Dowell, Bartholomew, Kerr and Rough. Referee, P. C. Payne.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 1.—The University of California football 11, humbled last Saturday by Washington State College, came back today and won from Oregon Agricultural College by a score of 21 to 14 in a game abounding in spectacular football. Only by fast was Oregon prevented from tying the score in the last few minutes of the game. SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 1.—Playing superior football in every department of the game, Gonzales University defeated Montana School of Mines at Butte by a score of 41 to 7 this afternoon. PALO ALTO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The Stanford Varsity showed notable improvement today over its playing against Oregon Agricultural College last Saturday, and scored a victory over St. Mary's College of Oakland, 34 to 0. Other Results At Salt Lake—University of Utah,

66; Montana State College, 0. At Reno—University of Nevada, 13; University of California Freshmen, 11. At Los Angeles—University of Southern California, 17; Occidental, 0. At Palo Alto—Stanford University, 34; St. Mary's College, 0. SPOKANE, Nov. 1.—Washington State College took the measure of the University of Idaho in the annual football game at Pullman this afternoon, the final score being 37 to 0.

OREGON BREAKS LONG SERIES OF DEFEATS

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—Oregon's 12 long years of fighting for a football victory over Washington came to an end when a heavy and tried eleven from the South defeated the Seattle men 24 to 13 on their own field here today. But, before the Oregon players won, they had to wear down Washington's stubborn defense and dash off offense. Washington's backs surprised even their strongest supporters when they plunged time and time again, one time for a touchdown, through Oregon's line, rated one of the strongest lines in the Pacific Coast Conference. The attendance of 10,000 is said to be the largest football crowd Seattle has ever turned out.

Y.M.C.A. BASKETBALL

High School Adds Another Scrap to Its Growing Collection—Dreadnaughts Succumb

Referred by Bob White, last night's game between the High School and the Dreadnaughts produced some of the fastest play of the season. The High School defeated the Dreadnaughts by a score of 45 to 24. In the opening of the game the High boys got away with a winning streak that put them ahead by a comfortable margin, but the Dreadnaughts, tightening up, made the score stand only 13 to 4 in favor of the School, when the half was called.

In the second half the tussle proved fairly even for a few minutes and then the High School had begun to pull away from their opponents. The playing of "Star" Young for the Y.M.C.A. team was noticeable here by many brilliant runs and passes, while not a few baskets were to his credit. The Y.M.C.A. senior league basketball is proving so fast and well managed that it is a pity not more are on hand to witness the games. In the preliminary game starting at 8 p.m. the First Presbyterian team defeated the Tillamook by a score of 21 to 6, the play being very one-sided, and, though lacking in science proved very strenuous.

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Your Suit to order from.....\$46.00
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Sporting News From Many Sources

GREAT WAR CHALLENGE CRICKET CUP AVERAGES

Player's Name and Club	No. times at bat	Times out	Highest score in all innings	Total runs scored	Avg.
Sparks, Inco	1	1	74	123	12.3
Leigh, Vancouver Oils	1	1	127	135	13.5
Barber, Vancouver Oils	1	1	49	94	9.4
Wells, Foundation	1	1	45	90	9.0
Fletcher, Five C's	1	1	124	124	12.4
Allen, Calgary	1	1	46	92	9.2
Hagall, Foundation	1	1	56	112	11.2
Walton, I. Zingari	1	1	57	114	11.4
Allen, Inco	1	1	57	114	11.4
Roberson, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Parce, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Paul, Nanaimo	1	1	58	116	11.6
Isomay, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Wells, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Batonshore, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
Worthington, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Atwell, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Jordan, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Banerott, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
H. Downing, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
H. H. Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Killick, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
Capt. Dobbs, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Hawth, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Heppner, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
Howard, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Tucker, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Cox, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Kinch, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Leighton, Nanaimo	1	1	58	116	11.6
Mayne, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
C. E. Quinlan, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Gale, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Japson, Nanaimo	1	1	58	116	11.6
Baker, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Heppner, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Worthington, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
J. R. Matson, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
A. Downing, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
Verrill, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Healey, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Lifton, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Wells, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
A. Booth, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Capt. Hendy, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Westwood, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Peel, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
A. R. Barker, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
Thomas, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
H. Barker, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
H. Hudson, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Burtholme, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Wilkinson, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Sherman, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Pendray, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Marshall, Nanaimo	1	1	58	116	11.6
J. Wenman, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Shotton, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
D. Hudson, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
E. Davis, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Newberry, Nanaimo	1	1	58	116	11.6
Freeman, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Bosom, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Parsons, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Timms, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
E. W. Downing, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
R. Wenman, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Arnold, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
Pat Oliver, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Satterthwaite, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Dyke, Vancouver Oils	1	1	58	116	11.6
Tracy, Inco	1	1	58	116	11.6
Leahy, I. Zingari	1	1	58	116	11.6
Alford, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Copplinger, Foundation	1	1	58	116	11.6
Payne, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Gardner, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Partington, Nanaimo	1	1	58	116	11.6
Hicks, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6
Eric Quinlan, Garrison	1	1	58	116	11.6
Farris, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Barton, Congos	1	1	58	116	11.6
Well, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
Newborn, Calgary	1	1	58	116	11.6
Kirriani, Five C's	1	1	58	116	11.6

Signifies not out

Bowling Averages

Player's Name and Club	Overs	Wickets	Runs	Avg.
Jordan, Garrison	12.2	7	20	2.8
Licht, W. P. Clark, Garrison	19.2	8	43	5.3
Wilkinson, Five C's	48.5	25	137	5.4
Sparks, Inco	73.3	41	247	6.0
Manda, Vancouver Oils	58.5	31	163	5.2
Stephens, Garrison	27	15	99	6.5
Westwood, Garrison	65.5	32	215	6.7
Newberry, Nanaimo	31	14	101	7.2
S. Downing, Calgary	19	14	107	7.6
Leighton, Nanaimo	63.1	33	259	7.8
Larkin, Foundation	25.5	8	64	8.0
Copplinger, Foundation	29.4	9	89	9.8
Fletcher, Five C's	22.5	9	89	9.8
Tracy, Inco	37.8	29	204	9.2
Capt. Dobbs, Garrison	19	5	57	9.8
H. Barker, Calgary	19	5	57	9.8
Hagall, Foundation	58.5	33	238	10.3
Bosom, Congos	33.9	16	106	10.6
J. R. Matson, I. Zingari	43.7	14	147	10.5
Shotton, Vancouver Oils	11	4	47	11.7
Barber, Vancouver Oils	73	4	56	11.2
Gardner, Congos	15	3	39	13.0
H. Hudson, I. Zingari	28	13	70	11.6
Sutton, Five C's	27.7	10	128	12.8
Loman, Five C's	18	6	83	13.8
Leigh, Vancouver Oils	18	13	142	14.1
Parsons, I. Zingari	30.2	10	141	14.1
S. Davis, Congos	47.3	14	203	14.5
Japson, Nanaimo	42.7	13	197	15.1
Howard, I. Zingari	12	12	182	15.1
Pendray, Foundation	32.5	11	182	16.5

Note.—No second innings scores have been counted in the averages unless those scores have had a direct bearing on the result of the game.

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS ENGAGED, WITH TEAM BATTING AND BOWLING STATISTICS

CLUB	Final Standing	Runs For	Wickets Lost	Extras Given	Extras From Opponents	Runs For	Wickets Lost	Extras Given	Extras From Opponents
Inco	1	1000	69	14.5	51	70	44	15	3
Five C's	2	803	67	11.9	54	58	28	24	5
Foundation	3	861	59	14.5	44	53	29	19	3
Vancouver Oils	4	746	48	15.2	43	59	49	18	3
Garrison	5	662	76	8.7	82	45	49	18	3
I. Zingari	6	781	68	12.8	52	42	27	14	3
Calgary	7	457	39	11.7	31	45	27	14	3
Congos	8	572	60	9.5	42	70	27	14	3
Nanaimo	9	440	49	9	45	36	23	10	2
Totals		6395	526	11.96	474	474	302	153	29

Twenty-one games played—average runs scored per game, 290.7.

TRAP, GUN AND ROD

By Tom A. Marshall

The Frisky Mallard

Oh! You frisky old mallard! You have cast a shadow upon the wishes, hopes and anticipations of many expectant and ambitious hunters. On many occasions you have made those but of killing distance circles, yet hovering about keeping the hunter guessing a little deeper into the mud in a vain attempt to evade your vision and induce you to drop in on an investigating tour of his decoys. You have rewarded the hunter with a final quack, which, correctly interpreted, meant "good-bye," as you hit the trail for more congenial localities. In high-brow circles you are called anas-platyrhynchos. That is not the name justly applied to you by the disappointed sportsman as you disappear upon the horizon. Mr. Mallard, you are admittedly a good looker, with your shimmering, bronzed green head, olive green bill, orange legs, with blended stripes of blue and green on wings. Your wife is also most seductive, with her autumn shadings in plumage, which so effectively blend with nature's surroundings. You are the congener of domestic ducks, having a strong tendency to a nasal twang when in conversation. You are of the "puddler" species, with many "tip-up" habits. To avert the possibility of drowning, you feed in shallow water, confining your efforts to mollusks, grass roots and the many tender aquatic plants, not being adverse to a crop full of farmer's corn.

You rank for intelligence far above the average duck and your bump of caution is abnormally developed. Your flight is graceful, rapid and frequently, very deceptive to the sportsman. Your domestic habits are not above question; you belong not in the category with Caesar's wife, who was above suspicion or reproach. Many hybrids have resulted from your failure to be constant and keep your own home fires burning exclusively. On one occasion, the writer killed a bird with the green head of the mallard and the long striped and pointed tail of a sprig. Not circumstantial, but direct evidence which would convict you in any domestic court in duckdom. With a length of about 23 inches over all, weighing from two to three pounds, you make a most attractive aerial target, easy to negotiate with, as is frequently evidenced, by the splash! splash! following a successful double.

You have a reputation for sociability and congenial disposition, always congregating, when the opportunity presents. You are vain, self-conscious, with a penchant for chumminess. Willing on all occasions to drift out on a preening or dress parade swim, that your lady friends may at least enjoy one real treat. While you demonstrate to them the Australian crawl stroke, intermingled with an occasional dash of the shimmy dance, Billy Crosby, Fred Gilbert and the writer were house guests of Rolla O. Heikes at his cottage on St. Clair Plate, near Pearl Beach, Michigan. We had arranged a wit-matching contest, with a vast aggregation of mallards, which were congregated on Anchor Bay, reached through a dredged ditch running from the North Channel of St. Clair River. The snow was falling, in a light mist, blowing ahead of a strong wind which conditions for a duck hunt. The Bay was covered with migratory birds, which evinced that restless feeling, usually seen before they depart south. Without firing a shot, we drove them but, immediately setting our decoys off adjacent points. Our failure to shoot before their departure, branded our arrival a "false alarm," hence they soon returned, singly, pairs and in small flocks, coming down wind but making graceful circles, and dropping into our decoys with wings spread, brakes hard on, tails spread and feet extended. Gilbert and Heikes

At Christmas Time

Your friends can buy anything you can give them—except your photograph

GIBSON Photographer

Central Building, View Street. Phone 3217.
—and we're not as busy now as we will be in December.

BEARINGS SERVICE BRANCH OPENS HERE

Revercomb Motor Co. Install Stock of Automobile Bearings to Save Motorists Time

Hereafter it will be an easy matter for motorists to secure replacements of bearings for their cars, for the Revercomb Motor Co. has been appointed Victoria agent for the Bearings Service Company, which handles the service business of the Timken, Hyatt and New Departure Companies. The Revercomb Company will bring to Victoria an initial stock valued at around \$1,500, and as space can be provided and the demand grows the service will be expanded.

In the past it has frequently been necessary for motorists to lay their cars up for weeks at a time while awaiting the arrival of replacement bearings from the factory. The Revercomb Company is planning to carry the bearings required by every popular model in the city, and has made arrangements for a speedy service in regard to cars not commonly in use here.

A Fact

If Tolmie said that "black was white" Barnard would swear 'twas RED. But both agree SAM FLASH is right. And this is what he said:

"I give my customers the best. That ready cash will buy. And those that wish to be well dressed, On SAM FLASH can rely." Who hopes that Victory Bonds they'll buy.

SAM FLASH
555 Johnson Street

FISHING

The Leaping Tuna
The fighting tiger of the Pacific Ocean the leaping tuna, giant horse of the mackerel family. A pelagic swash-buckler of the sea. Said to have attained the length of ten feet, with a weight of 1000 pounds. The record catch of tuna, at Catalina Island grounds, is 251 pounds. This acrobatic wonder is built for speed and agility. His first maneuver, after the hook is set and his freedom restrained by the hook and line angler, is a high dive accompanied by the shimmy motion, in his effort to loose the hook. Tuna fishing is the acme of exciting American sports. My outfit for tuna, was a 26 ounce nobwood rod, seven feet long, extra heavy multiplying reel, holding about 800 feet of Irish linen twenty-four thread line, tested to 48 pounds, a seven foot bronze wire leader, swivels and a 10-0 O'Rhaunnessy hook, a six-inch flying fish, hooked through the mouth and laced to the shank of the hook.

"Mexican Joe" is an old time boatman, conversant with every phase of ye old-time sailing tactics, but mortally afraid of a snorting engine "back-fire," when occurring in his ill-shaped, broad stern launch, which he skippered. Seated in two comfortable chairs, facing the stern of the boat, was Rolla "Pop" Heikes and the writer. We were fishing about one mile off coast, abreast of Long Point rocks. I was running about 100 feet of line, occasionally jumping in bait. A heavy strike, my leather thumb break was applied, but the fish went out to sea. His first rush was immediately followed by a second and third before I could check the silver tiger. He had taken the air several times, with his graceful semi-bow curves, continuously acquiring "fighting pep." He then adopted his sounding, sulking tactics. "Pump 'im," was Joe's laconic grunt. A strong arm method, a win or lose whipsaw. Reeling him in about 100 feet, he took the bit in his teeth, running out about 200 feet of line, again to be "pumped" into submission. After an hour's battle, this Pacific tiger was reeled near our boat, where he lay, his eyes flashing hatred and defiance. Joe, with stolid indifference, gaffed the game beauty. With his tail he threw a seizer of scintillating diamonds in midair, which dropped back on the water, lost to view. The last effort of a 25 pound fighting tuna, were recorded, as he was rolled over the gunwale into our boat.

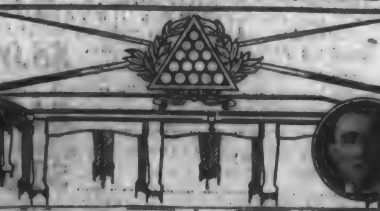
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We Will Be Closed Sundays During Summer Months

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VICTORIA'S PREMIER RECREATION ROOM
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The Utmost
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DEMOCRAT
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The Eternal Magdalene

By ROBERT H. McLAUGHLIN

The Mystery Woman of All Ages

A LITTLE SISTER OF THE NIGHT

"The Eternal Magdalene" deals with a social condition
that is as old as the human race, and which has with-
stood the attempted reforms of many centuries

PRICES—Matinee 15c, Evening 25c
Continuous Daily 2:00 to 11:00 p.m.

ONE WEEK ONLY
Commencing Tomorrow



PRINCESS PLAYERS PLAY TO POPULARITY

"Billy's Little Love Affair" is Scoring Outstanding Success—Miss Eva Hart in a Delightful Role

Without shadow of doubt, "Billy's Little Love Affair" is one of the best, if not the very best, plays that the Princess Dramatic Society has ever offered for the entertainment of the public. Mr. R. N. Hincks, to whom much credit is due for the finished nature of the performance, and his excellent company, have received numerous congratulatory messages on the success of the production. A large house last evening thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided, the conclusion of such act being marked by prolonged applause. Miss Eva Hart, who fills the title role in a most delightful manner, is deservedly enjoying a huge success, and it is questioned whether the talented little lady has ever been seen to better advantage. As the hero of the play, with a part to sustain that calls for skillful enactment, Capt. Handy has decided his with the patrons. Mrs. Legge-Williams is also entitled to much commendation for her clever portrayal of the part of a scheming woman, likewise Mrs. W. Taylor, who has the role of a wealthy old lady. Others in the company, who one and all are entitled to much praise, include Mrs. Pridoux, Miss V. Taylor, Major Taylor, Messrs. A. Legge-Williams, R. N. Hincks, A. D. M. Fairbairn and E. G. Clark.

A delightful play, with an interesting plot running throughout, it supplies the medium through which the members of the Princess Dramatic Society are enabled to display their histrionic abilities, as well as to supply the public with one of the most attractive entertainments that could be wished for. The play will continue to amuse each night during the coming week.

"BROKEN BLOSSOMS" IS PRAISED BY CRITICS

Griffith Masterpiece Absorbing Photodrama of Chinese Romantic Tragedy—Coming to Variety Soon

This is what the New York Herald said in reviewing the initial presentation of "Broken Blossoms," the latest and best of Griffith's productions, which is coming shortly to the variety:

"Out of Thomas Burke's 'Limehouse Nights' D. W. Griffith has revived a little-remembered story, which he presented to George M. Cohan's Theatre last night in the form of a motion picture. 'Broken Blossoms,' Mr. Griffith calls it, and the name seemed pathetically appropriate. In a speech which he made after the pictures had been shown, Mr.

Does It Hurt You to Bend Over?

This is a Sign of Kidney Weakness. But Can be Quickly Cured

Don't give up! You can be cured and made well again. That backache and dragging waist can be stopped for all time. Those sharp attacks when bending over, and the lameness in the morning can also be overcome. Every ache and pain due to kidney weakness will disappear quickly once you start to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, a marvelous remedy long ago made famous by its strange healing effect upon the kidneys and liver.

Don't wait till that dragging pain in the loins grows worse. Start the cure today. Delay will mean swollen ankles and limbs, sharp rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, and other painful symptoms as well.

If you are always tired, have constant headache, dizzy spells and specks before your eyes or ringing noises in the ears—these are common symptoms that warn you of the immediate need of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterburd, sold in six boxes.

Griffith spoke modestly of his work and expressed a hope that the unhappiness and tragedies of others depicted in his work might help audiences to forget their own. He also explained that Miss Lillian Gish, who had the part of the girl in the story, had seen herself with the other spectators, and through their emotions for the first time.

"Mr. Griffith should think of a new name for his work," along with the new synonym for the words, 'photo play' because his productions are so different from those of other directors that they require a separate classification. In a series of lights and shadows which seem to come out of the screen rather than to have been projected upon it, "Broken Blossoms" revealed the experience of a little girl in Limehouse, London, whose father beat her to death.

"Mr. Thomas Lipton watched the performance with friends from one of the boxes.

"Others present were Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. George H. Post, Jr., Mr. Francis W. Crowninshield, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Al Haggis, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibbs McLeod.

GIRL GUIDE NOTES

Nearly 100 Girl Guides and friends assembled at headquarters on Friday night to take part in the Halloween masquerade. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and ornamental arrangements to the occasion. No. 1 Company being in charge of that part of the arrangements.

Three prizes were given for the best costumes and there was a grand march past the three judges, who found it a difficult task to make a selection among so many beautiful and well carried out costumes. Their choice at length fell on Elva Mooney, in a black and yellow witch's dress, complete with high black hat; Dorothy Haggis, in a "cat" suit, and Jessie Shearer in a cavalier costume.

After the match refreshments were served under the supervision of Patrol Leader Gwen Hughes, assisted by P. J. E. and M. Patrick, Cpl. G. Logan and others. The proceedings closed about 10:30 with the singing of the National Anthem.

Humanity Day we need your help.

BRAWNY DUKES AS RAILWAY PORTERS

Writer in London Chronicle Describes How Titled Folk Filled Volunteer Places During Recent Railway Strike.

An amusing and very interesting description of how the places of porters and signmen were filled during the great railway strike, recently in England is contained in the London Chronicle of October 3. Society, says the writer, must have moved from Mayfair to the G.W.R. terminus, one could believe after a visit to Paddington Station this morning.

I had an interesting conversation with Lord Fortington, who I found was busy marshalling the loading party. His lordship was full of cheery words, and declared that the volunteers, who seem to be nearly all drawn from nobilities, were getting on famously with their work.

What might well be called the "Society" detachment of volunteers appears to have increased considerably in well known people.

Who's Who Among Workers Lord Hanley and Lord Annesley have done the "strike" apron and the Earl of Alington was also present at Paddington yesterday.

Oddly enough, one half the volunteers did not know who the other notable half were, but it was rumored that the Duke of Wellington had been busy milk portering. Earl Drogheda, who was Lord Portington's cousin in Holland, had left Paddington yesterday for other work.

Several "Honourables" have joined the ranks, and colonels and captains are considered comparatively small fry.

I saw Major-General Stuart-Wortley loading up the mails this morning. He was "all out" in his work, as the Americans say, and is attached to the early morning train. Captain Gibbs, of the Guards, told me that the organization of their work was distinctly improving.

Milk Winner as Milk Porter

One very interesting figure was the Rev. W. Pollock Hill, now a G.W.R. porter (labeled and aproned as such), and formerly ex-president of the Oxford University Athletic Club. He told me that he had been an army Chaplain in France and Cologne, and was waiting to get out to a post in Egypt, but there was no transport.

"So I'm doing just a little portering," added the reverend gentleman, "outfitting off a piece of tobacco and placing it in his pipe."

"Most of us find the work all right," he said, "but the flat loads are a silly job. We are here at 5.30 in the morning, and work in shifts."

I have always been used to hard work," he said, "was an athlete and eagle follower all my life, and can claim to be the only Oxford man who has won the mile and three mile events in the same afternoon."

Then, the full-milk churns make one's back a bit stiff, but I am 53 years of age.

And, mopping his brow, he trudged off with a huge trolley, piled up with an elderly lady's luggage.

Lady Tennis Champion Famous sporting people were interspersed among the gangs of workers. Burtons, the cricketer, was "hard at it," and then I observed the Hon. H. L. Tennyson, the popular Hampshire captain, was responding energetically to the "call" of the crisis.

Just as I was leaving I met Miss Ryan, the American lady tennis champion, who informed me in her delightful Transatlantic accent that she "had just gotta come down to see Lord Portington and sign on for duty."

On the Underground, Sir Richard Cooper, M.P., is in charge of a signal box; Major G. G. Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. Baldwin Raper, M.P., are porters; and the District volunteers I am informed, include quite a lot of distinguished air force officers. I am informed, include quite the Great Eastern workers include several titled persons, but the Paddington corps can probably claim the most.

Chief of Grand Army Dies NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Colonel James G. Bell, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died today at his home in Brooklyn. He was 74 years old.

PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE

"WHERE EVERYBODY GOES"

GIL B. BROWN PRESENTS

ON THE GOLF LINKS

GIRLS, GOWNS AND GIGGLES

FEATURING JOE STANLEY AND BUSTER EDWARDS

Cycling Brunettes

Presenting Their Latest Novelty

"Defying Gravity"

Jacquelin Tallman, William Craig and Company

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MISS CAMILLE REJANE

Premiere Celliste in a Repertoire of Classical Selections

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Featuring Tony, Australia's Famous Midget

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THE KILKENNY FOUR

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Daily Matinee and Night

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"J" UNIT CABARET

Two From Vancouver, One From Seattle, and the Remainder Well-Known Victoria Talent

Nearly a dozen artists are taking part on the programme for the "J" Unit Cabaret which is being held at the Empress Hotel next Wednesday evening. In addition to Miss Nettie Austin, of Seattle, whose name has already been announced, there will be Miss Ruth McLean, of Vancouver; Miss Daphne Brougham, also of Vancouver; and the following well-known local artists: Mrs. Humphreys, assisted by her sister, Miss Muriel Dunsmuir; Miss "Billie" Street, Miss Brownie Bodwell, Miss Dorothy Kirk, Mrs. Arthur Goro, and Lieutenant Webb. Mrs. Gibson will be accompanist for the artists.

With such talent for entertainment between dances and Professor Lou Turner's orchestra to furnish the music for the remainder of the evening's pastime, a thoroughly jolly evening's pleasure may be anticipated. The programme is in charge of Mrs. Harry Pooley.

The following are acting as patrons of the cabaret: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Barnard, Major-General R. G. E. Leckie, C. M. G., G. O. C.; Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. P. Clark; Captain E. H. Martin, C.M.G., R.N.; Major and Mrs. O'Hagan, and the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Tolmie.

Attractive Banquet Features The chapter members have been very busy in their preparations for the banquet to be held in the afternoon and have made some very beautiful novelties to tempt the visitors at the various stalls, which will be arranged around the ballroom. The banquet will be opened at 5 o'clock by Lady Barnard.

The booths, offering a varied range of articles, which are sure to please the feminine eye, are in charge of the following members, Mrs. North, the regent, and Mrs. T. T. Hutchinson, the convener, directing the arrangements, generally; Spinning penny, Mrs. T. E. Wilson, and F. James and Mrs. F. W. Middleton; Irish linen, Mrs. J. C. Newberry and Mrs. W. O'and; art, Miss R. Harkness, Miss B. Harkness, Mrs. Crooch, Miss Fair; white elephant, Mrs. E. A. Butler, Mrs. Hildreth and Miss Ball; home cooking, Mrs. J. Chrow, Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Hopkins; novelty, Miss Vivian Charlton; bride, Miss Elsie Smith and Mrs. Stokes; candy, Miss Sadie A. Craig and Miss D. Gardner; aprons, Mrs. W. Gibson, and Mrs. Young; baby, Mrs. J. B. Storey and Miss W. Corry; plants and flowers, Mrs. F. C. Dawson, Mrs. W. A. Clark and Mrs. W. A. Turner; used books, Miss J. Dawson and Miss I. McIntosh; fortune telling, Mrs. Gales, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Gilm, Mrs. Gould; orange tree, Miss Gabrielle Paul.

FORESTERS WELCOME

RETURNED MEMBERS

Gathering of Local Lodges Honor Brethren Who Served Overseas—Unique Record of Order in War Is Pointed Out

The members of Vancouver Island District City Courts A.O.F. gathered together Wednesday evening at the A.O.F. Hall at the invitation of the 500 Committee to honor to the returned soldier and sailor members of the City Courts connected with Vancouver Island District. Of 403 members who were engaged in overseas service a large number were present, and were entertained in dancing, cards, etc. All partook of an excellent supper provided by the committee.

During intermission, Aid. Fullerton, P.D.C.R., on behalf of the committee welcomed the returned members, pointing out that they were part of an organization whose activities during the war were unequalled by any other organization. The Order throughout the Empire and the United States having sent over 400,000 men to the front, the casualties alone from Great Britain exceeding 50,000. Not only in men but in furnishing the money through war loans the amount contributed by the various Courts exceeded that of any other organization. Victoria stood unique in having sent more Foresters and funds than any other city of the same population in Canada.

Bro. Fullerton, on behalf of Capt. Norrington Light, unveiled its honor roll containing 104 members, of whom six had made the supreme sacrifice, also the largest number from any Court in the Dominion. Stress was laid on the magnificent work accomplished by the 500 Committee who

had met weekly during the continuance of the war, and by proceeds from tournaments, etc., had raised a fund which had been devoted to the comfort of its members at the front.

Hurt Under Engine

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—While lying underneath his engine at work, Frank Bignell, a C.P.R. engineer, was badly injured when the engine started up in some unknown manner in the stockyards at West Toronto this morning. According to C.P.R. officials there was nobody in the engine cab at the time, and they cannot give any theory how the engine would start up without the throttle being opened. They are conducting an investigation. Bignell was working beneath the engine and was lying flat on the track when it started up.

Bodies of Miners Found

AMSTERDAM, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Twenty dead bodies have been recovered from the Y. & C. mine at Amsterdam. It is believed these include all that were in the mine.

PUBLIC DANCE

Every SATURDAY Night

in
Lorraine Academy

Pandora and Blanchard

Perry & Zella Orchestra

Ladies 50c

Gentlemen 75c

This Is One of the Greatest Plays Ever Locally Produced

Don't Fail to See It

Every Night This Week at 8:30 Princess Theatre

Mr. R. N. Hincks Presents the Delightful Comedy

"BILLY'S LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR"

Miss Eva Hart as "Billy"

Assisted by Capt. Handy and a Splendid Company

Prices as Usual: 25c to 75c
Box Office Now Open

All Seats Reserved
Phone 4625

ROMANO

PRICES:
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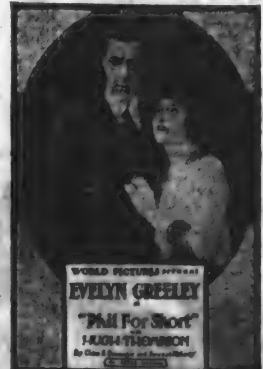
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

EVELYN GREELEY

—IN—

"Phil For Short"

"Phil For Short" is jammed with laughs. It's full of fun and entertainment. The whole family will enjoy it.



EDDIE POLO

in "Cyclone Smith's Partner"

L-KO COMEDY

"Beauty and the Boob"

MINES AND MINING

INSPECTED DOLLY
VARDEN PROPERTY

Messrs. Chris. Spencer, A. T. Taylor and W. Leek Return With Optimistic Report After Investigating Alice Arm Mine

Messrs. Chris Spencer, A. T. Taylor and Walter Leek have just returned to Vancouver from an inspection of the Dolly Varden mine, in which all three are heavily interested, and the following from The Province gives their impressions of that and adjacent properties in the Alice Arm section:

During September the Dolly Varden mines on Alice Arm, shipped 112,000 ounces, and during October will have shipped 150,000 ounces. Development and production by the Taylor Engineering Company are proceeding and extending, with prospects of operating clear through an "open" winter. The run of shipping ore is proving from 80 to 70 ounces, although some sacks toward the end of the season will run 700 ounces. They found that the season's work on the Dolly Varden had been entirely satisfactory, with every promise for uninterrupted shipments through the winter and progression with development schemes in hand. It is expected that the October rate of ore shipment will be steadily continued as long as weather will permit. Plans are made for consistent winter operation and at present a 1,600-foot tunnel is being driven below the lowest existing workings. This would tap ore bodies 250 feet below the present tunnels.

Adjacent Properties
The North Star group, an adjacent property, has arranged to ship some 100,000 tons of ore this year. The Tiger group and the Musketeer across the river have developed some very good showings and will continue with development work through the winter, expecting to ship in the spring. The Dolly Varden officials look for a great deal of activity in the section next year and are anxious to see a great many of the district properties developed to start shipping in order to give the railway tonnage.

It is the unanimous opinion of the three Vancouver men that the new Dolly Varden low-reaching tunnel should develop ore reserves. In any event it will greatly increase the extensions to the railroad and a new aerial tramway.

The railroad between the mine and this wharf has experienced no operating trouble so far this year and the weather alone will determine the length of its winter operation. There has so far been no snow at the mine and the visiting Vancouver men were told by prospectors that the weather and market had not changed from their summer to their winter costs—a sure sign to the prospector of an "open" winter, at least until the end of the year.

The Taylor Engineering Company is sending 90,000 gallons of fuel oil for the compressor plant winter supply, together with all necessary supplies for a permanent staff of thirty men. At the present time there are 142 men employed in the mines and upon the railroad.

An incident of the trip of Messrs. Taylor, Spencer and Leek was the killing of a glacier bear. The hide is a rarity and much prized by the party. Plenty of duck were shot on the trip.

DOLLY VARDEN SHIPMENTS

Ore Received at Anxox Smelter Improvements—Additional Railway Facilities for District.

Shipments from the Dolly Varden Mine, on Alice Arm, to the Anxox smelter, of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company have been closely inspected by mining men at Anxox who are reported to be favorably impressed. It is felt that the Alice Arm District of British Columbia has an assured future as a mining centre. Important developments are looked for with the completion of the plans of the Taylor Mining Co. in regard to its railway which it is understood, is to be extended to Wolf Mine, another silver producer some distance further inland than the Dolly Varden. The railroad now is handling a limited quantity of ore daily. With additions to the rolling stock and general improvements its tonnage capacity will be materially increased.

END OF LITIGATION
PERMITS DEVELOPMENT

Interests in Control of Famous Cariboo Holdings Planning to Push Ahead Work on Bullion Claims

With the end of the Ward-Hoppe litigation, the Privy Council having, according to the justices, upheld the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in awarding the Bullion Mine of Cariboo, to Mr. R. T. Ward and associates, this large property now perhaps will be operated, and the revival of the activity of its plant,

which for so long has been idle, will mean considerable to the district. This hydraulic property consists of 100 acres. It originally was taken up in 1895 by a syndicate of C. P. R. officials, among whom were Sir Wm. Van Horne, Baron Shaughnessy, and Messrs. W. D. Matthews and R. E. O'Leary, of Toronto, Ont. The syndicate worked it from that date until opening it up and equipping it \$1,500,000 of this amount being taken out of the property itself. Apparently no dividends were declared. In 1906, sinking a total of \$3,500,000 in 1907 the syndicate sold to the Granby Holdings, who incorporated a company under the name of the Cariboo Gold Mining Co. This company never worked it but spent over \$500,000 in further equipment and in digging a canal for water supply. There are over fifty miles of canal on the property and a number of large dams and reservoirs. In 1913 the property was sold by the company to R. T. Ward, of California. Ten days after Ward took possession, the property was claimed by John Hoppe, a local man, on the ground that under the Mineral Act it had been abandoned, as a miner's license had not been renewed.

EXPERTS PAY VISIT TO
STUMP CREEK SECTION

More Equipment Proposed to Push Ahead Development Work on Several Promising Holdings

Professor Charles Camell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, Mr. Wock, a mining engineer connected with the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Smelting Company operating in the Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, and other mining men have recently paid a visit to the Stump Creek district. Interest centered chiefly in the work of the Donohoe Mine workings and the provision of the equipment necessary to place the property on a producing basis. The old Mary Reynolds Mine, on which development work has been in progress for some time under the supervision of R. R. Hedley, also was inspected.

With reference to the Joshua Mine it is announced that the first mining operations will be on the 300-ft. level, water now having been cleared to a depth of 380 feet, and that shipments are expected to be made before long. As to the Mary Reynolds it is stated by Mr. Hedley that the showings are encouraging. He has made a shipment of forty-five tons to the Trail smelter and asserts that the new road to the property, in the construction of which financial assistance was tendered by the Provincial Government, has resulted in a considerable economy in the matter of transportation.

COMMISSION REPORT
ON COPPER COSTS

U.S. Congress Told Average During 1918 Was Over 16c per Pound

Copper produced in 1918 cost slightly more than an average of 16 cents a pound, according to the report of the Federal Trade Commission to Congress made public last week.

The report covers eighty-five companies in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and South America, producing approximately 2,500,000 pounds of copper, and indicating 85.5 per cent of the total production of the United States.

The investment of these eighty-five companies in 1918 was more than \$672,000,000, and the profit realized averaged a rate of 28 per cent on the investment.

Slightly more than 15 cents a pound was the lowest average cost, and over 17½ cents a pound in Michigan was the highest cost of the states tabulated in the report, while copper produced in South America, Cuba and Mexico in 1918 cost an average of about 15½ cents a pound. The report represents 84 per cent of the production of Chile, 71 per cent of Peru, 58 per cent of Mexico, and 30 per cent of Cuba.

WINNIPEGERS INVEST
Bond Promising Silver Properties in the Alsworth Section and Will Push Development

The Colorado mine, in the White-water Basin, Alsworth district, has been bonded by Wm. Martin and G. H. Crowe, two financiers of Winnipeg, Man., and the deal is expected to lead to the consolidation of this property with the old Charleston group, consisting of the Charleston, Keystone and Kingston claims. In 1897 the latter were among the most important properties of the district and with the additional ground will be one of the strongest mineralized areas of the Sticok under development. The Charleston was quite a heavy shipper in 1898-9, but operations ceased because of the low price of silver. Since that time only a limited amount of work has been done. A. J. Harris, who has been on the ground under lease, finally was able to show that with the Colorado, the Charleston properties promised to become well worth while, and that they merited opening up on a considerable scale. The Colorado adjoins the White-water and lies between it and the original Charleston group. This sum-

COULD HARDLY
CLIMB THE STAIRS

Mrs. Denchel Suffered From Shortness of Breath After Every Meal.

"I had suffered until I was almost a complete wreck, and I honestly believe that if it hadn't been for Tanlac I would still have been in that condition today," was the statement made in an interview the other day by Mrs. Martha Denchel, who lives at 1390 Twelfth Avenue, Burnaby, B.C. Continuing Mrs. Denchel said: "A little over a year ago my stomach first began to give me trouble and I kept growing weaker, and weaker almost every day. I soon got to where I didn't care whether I went to the table or not as the most delicious food couldn't tempt me. Then after I had finished what I called a meal of only a few bites, gas would start to form and press up against my heart so bad that I had to almost fight for breath, and if I ever started to walk up stairs I would almost give out before I could get to the top. I had splitting headaches, and at times they nearly drove me frantic, and my back too, ached every day. I was extremely nervous and finally I got to where I could hardly stand for anyone to be around me, and I suffered so bad from constipation that hardly a single day passed that I didn't have to take some kind of laxative."

"When I began taking Tanlac I had already taken so many different medicines that did me no good at all, that I had no idea that Tanlac would help me in the least. But Tanlac seemed to be made specially for me, and I could soon tell that I was on the road to recovery. My appetite came back and now I eat anything I want, digest it perfectly and can breathe as free and easy as I ever could for gas don't trouble me in the least. I have almost forgotten that I ever had a headache, and the pain in my back has completely disappeared. My nerves are steady and my constipated condition has been relieved. My sleep is sound and restful and of mornings I feel simply grand and have gone back to doing all my housework and look on it as a pleasure. Tanlac has certainly been one of the greatest blessings in my life and I can gladly recommend it, and recommend it in the very highest terms."

Tanlac is sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell. (Adv.)

mer's cross-cut tunnel was started on the Irene, one of the Whitewater claims, for the purpose of tapping an ore body on the Colorado. The tunnel will be continued this winter. For the present only a small crew will be employed, but financial arrangements already have been made for purchasing machinery necessary to permit much more extensive operations next spring.

OFFICIAL EXPLORATION

Provincial Government Engineer at Work in Marmot River Section, Portland Canal

Mr. George Clothier, Provincial Government mining engineer for the northeast section of British Columbia, is completing his season in the field by a visit to Marmot River District, Portland Canal. This section has produced some rich silver-gold ore. The first shipments were from two Marmot properties—North Fork Basin, owned by William Fraser and associates, and the Montana, owned by H. C. Magee and George Bruggie. Lack of transportation facilities made these shipments costly, and the properties are only a short distance from tidewater. A number of new locations have been made along the Marmot during the summer and what development has been done has given satisfactory results. It is likely that Mr. Clothier will go into the Bear River section before returning to his headquarters at Prince Rupert.

PROMISING ISLAND CLAIM

Consolidated Company Reported to Be Interested in Gold-Copper Property Near Nanaimo

A gold-copper prospect, located near the headwaters of the Nanaimo and Chemainus Rivers, has been inspected by Wm. M. Brewer, Government mining engineer, and an application has been made for assistance in meeting expenditures involved in the construction of a trail to the property. Development up to the present consists chiefly in the driving of a 50-foot tunnel. Samples have given encouraging results, ranging as high as \$105 a ton in values. It is understood that engineers representing the Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company are making reports on this prospect.

ORE SHIPMENTS

Ore receipts in gross tons for the week from October 15 to October 21, inclusive, at the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, totaled 1,167, making the aggregate for the year 179,760 tons. The Black Bear, of Roseland, with 501 tons; the Josie, Roseland, with 174 tons; the Mandy, La Paz, Manitoba, with 294 tons; the Tulip, of Republic, Wm., with 479 tons, were among the chief independent shippers. Of the properties owned by the Company the largest contributor was the Centre Star, Roseland, which shipped 1602 tons. The Sullivan Mine, Kimberley, B.C., the biggest shipper when in operation, again was conspicuous by its absence, the strike being still in force and there being no signs of a settlement.

MOLLY GIBSON STRIKE

The Molly Gibson Mining Co., operating about four miles from Paulson, have struck ore assaying from \$48.80 to \$135.00 a ton in the lower tunnel of their workings. There are fifty feet of stope ground and the work of development is proceeding energetically. It is understood that steps are being taken to provide transportation facilities, it being the intention to start regular shipments as soon as possible.

CHATAWAY GROUP

The Chataway mine, Highland Valley Mining & Development Co., is to

COLUMBIA

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

Presents

WILLIAM
DESMOND

IN

The Mints of Hell

DRAMA OF THE FROZEN YUKON COUNTRY

Men froze to death in the snow, perished in blizzards and starved in the bleak wastes of that Yukon country in a crazed rush for gold, for yellow wealth which lay on the ground, and around this spectacular period of Alaskan history this story has been built, with William Desmond as Dan Burke, a tenderfoot prospector who fought hard and won—when he won—on the square

(ALSO)

"THE IRON TEST"

FEATURING

ANTONIO MORENO

AND

CAROL HOLLOWAY

IN THE LATEST AND GREATEST 15-EPIISODE SERIAL

THE RED MASK OF EVIL hides the lurking face of—Whom? Lurking in the shadows—spying at all times—clutching at the destiny of this brave man and his spirited love-mate, this figure of mystery is ever alert on its mission of terror!

WHO IS THE RED MASK? See ANTONIO MORENO and CAROL HOLLOWAY in VITAGRAPH'S Greatest Melodramatic Mystery Serial

"THE IRON TEST"

Remember the "House of Hate" Which Moreno Proved So Successful.



PRICES
15c and 20c
Children 10c Boxes 30c

Columbia Orchestra
Direction of
Walter Charles Spencer

COMEDY—"RASCAL'S WOLFISH WAY"

be developed on a considerable scale. Title to the property has been secured and funds are available for an immediate resumption of operations. The mine and mill of this company operated during 1917, producing over \$100,000 net smelter returns. In January of last year the mine was closed for a number of reasons, chief among which was the necessity of meeting payments on the purchase of the Chataway group. After meeting these funds were not immediately procurable to keep the development of the ore reserve ahead of extraction, and development fell behind. Another reason given is that as we would have to be mined below the adit level further plant was required.

The year's experience also had clearly proved that to make satisfactory profits the tonnage mined and milled would have to be increased from about thirty-five tons daily to one hundred tons at least. This, it is understood, the directors now are in a position to undertake and, as

quality, and the intention is to sink to depth on this ore body. The vein maintains its full width and Snowstorm group, on which the Pro-

vincial Government has been doing some diamond drilling, is situated in the vicinity of the Chataway.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, ALEXANDRA CLUB
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7. \$125 IN PRIZES

\$20.00 Ladies'	First Prize	Gent's \$20.00
15.00 Ladies'	Second Prize	Gent's 15.00
10.00 Ladies'	Third Prize	Gent's 10.00
5.00 Ladies'	Fourth Prize	Gent's 5.00
2.50 Ladies'	Fifth Prize	Gent's 2.50
5.00	Special Prizes for Graceful Dancers	5.00
Ladies \$1.00, Gentlemen \$1.50.	BEST MUSIC. HEATON'S FIVE-PIECE ORCHESTRA	Refreshments a la carte.



Girls! Your hair needs a little "Dandarine"—that's all! When it becomes lifeless, thin or loses its lustre; when ugly dandruff appears, or your hair falls out, a 35-cent bottle of delightful, dependable "Dandarine" from any store, will save your hair, also double its beauty. You can have nice, thick hair, too.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer".

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturers of Monocarbonyl of Salicylic Acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross".

\$5,000,000.
WHAT?
WE'LL SHOW 'EM

'Sh! The Hidden Hand

The cry against profiteering is not peculiar to England. It has been equally loud in France and Italy, and, in fact, wherever the people have been perplexed and pinched by high prices. The suspicion that someone is making an unconscionable gain out of these high prices is a very natural one. It is the first idea that comes out in every tavern parliament and in every market square; and Governments are not loath, as a rule, to discourage people in a notion that will divert them from the belief that they are suffering from a hidden enemy, and not from the fault of their rulers.

—London Morning Post.

Opening of Indian Reserves

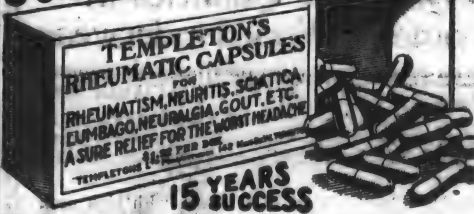
HOLBROOK, Alta., Nov. 1.—Several thousand persons took advantage in Arizona today of the action of the Government in throwing open to mining prospectors the Navajo, Apache, Salt River, San Carlos, Walapai, Hopi, and Colorado River Indian reservations.

The Old Ship

They've fetched and carried and gone their way.
As good ships should, and as brave men may.
And we'll build 'em still, and we'll breed 'em again.
The same good ships and the same good men.
The same—the same—the same—we've done before!

—C. F. S. in Punch.

99% EFFICIENT



A preparation which has won its enviable reputation solely on its merits. The safe, sure and speedy remedy for all Rheumatic complaints.

Agencies everywhere. If no druggist in your town sells them, write Templeton's Western Branch, 1554 Victoria. T.R.C.'s mailed anywhere for \$1.00 or 50c each from on request.

VANCOUVER, THE OWL DRUG CO. VICTORIA, D. S. CAMPBELL.

MOIR'S Chocolates

Satisfy the child's hunger for sweets with Moir's Chocolates. Moir's name is a guarantee of the pure, wholesome quality of the ingredients as well as perfection in the making.

Moir's Limited
Halifax



B.C. EMPLOYERS' ANNUAL MEETING

President of Association in an Address Claims Duty of Employers to Better Conditions of Labor

The Employers' Association of B.C., which has recently elected a local executive for the island at Victoria, held its first annual meeting at the Hotel Vancouver on October 30th. The meeting was attended by employers from all parts of the Province. In the words of the retiring president, Mr. E. C. Knight, a meeting of employers, who realized that the modern method of dealing with the subject of labor is through complete co-operation, signifies very improved conditions, and the beginning of the day in which lock-outs and strikes will be superseded by co-operation.

Mr. Knight, in his address, emphasized the necessity of employers, being leaders in public thought in place of being led, guiding instead of being guided; and through co-operation bringing about, and bringing about rapidly, a state whereby unemployment, as far as is reasonably practical, will be avoided, whereby every man will receive adequate remuneration for his labor, so that he may not only live comfortably, but be enabled to provide for old age, and that special consideration be given to the training of the individual, so that he may fit into his proper place and fill that place to the utmost of his capacity.

The manager of the association, Mr. N. G. Neil, in presenting his report, stated that the association's membership had increased over 300 per cent, and that local executives had been established in the interior, at Nelson, and for Vancouver Island at Victoria, and that steps were being taken to complete the organization at Prince Rupert for the North, and that further executives would be established as developments proved necessary for the most efficient handling of the work.

The auditors' statement showed the association to be on a sound business basis.

Go Over Gazette Figures

A new development in the work was reported in the establishment of a statistics committee, composed of a representative of the Government, a representative of Labor, and a representative of the Employers' Association, who go over the figures submitted to the Department of Labor at Ottawa, prior to their being forwarded, so that all parties interested have a knowledge as to the gathering of the figures for the cost of living, and in this way have immediate information as to the rise and fall of the prices of all commodities shown in the compilation of the cost of living.

The report stated that the employers in the metal trades had now identified themselves as a body with the association. This indicates that the work of creating an active co-operation between all employers in the Province is going ahead in a very satisfactory manner.

Reference was made to the attendance of the president, E. C. Knight, at the National Industrial Conference at Ottawa, and the hope expressed that, while no definite result had yet come out of the conference, nevertheless, that as it was the first time that employers and labor had met to discuss their affairs under the auspices of the Government, that a better understanding of each other's attitude had been brought about, and that a method of co-operation between these two factors in the community would in a short time result.

A great deal of work has been done by the Association's traveling representatives meeting the employers individually and going fully into all phases of the labor situation.

The Association has equipped itself with records as to rates of pay, hours of work, working conditions and other matters as applied to various industries from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One of the Association's functions has been to gather all information on industrial happenings, and make these known to the members in systematic and concise form.

Officers for Year

The officers and directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—E. H. Beasley, of the Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ltd. Vice-President—J. R. Duncan, of the Vulcan Iron Works, Ltd.

Shipbuilding: J. Coughlin; Fisheries: F. B. Burke; Cartage, Storage and Cold Storage: W. Dalton; Public Utilities: Geo. Kidd; Railroads: F. W. Peters; Logging: F. C. Riley; Packing: W. J. B. Wilson; Mining: F. M. Bylvestor; Paper and Pulp: Norman Lang; Lumber and Shingles: E. C. Knight.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS FOR CHILD WELFARE

VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—The names of the provincial officers who will carry on the work of child welfare were announced at the afternoon session of the convention, those appointed being: Hon. president, David A. Brankin; president, A. M. Stephen; first vice-president, Mrs. Hugh Ross; second vice-president, George Harrison; third vice-president, H. W. Collier; fourth vice-president, Miss Bertha Wynn (Victoria); secretary, J. J. Dougan; finance secretary, Mrs. McGovern; hon. solicitor, Garfield A. King; publicity manager, Mrs. J. L. Dunn.

The executive committee will include: Rev. A. H. Sovereign, Mrs. McRhead, Mrs. Lambard (Mission City); Miss Barrow (Chilliwack); Mrs. C. E. Arndt, Mrs. Irene Moody and Dr. George Teiford.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The association of men teachers and principals of the city of New York, at a special meeting today, voted to petition the Board of Education for permission to volunteer for service in the coal mines during the strike. The association, which has a membership of 700, also passed a motion calling upon the teachers' union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to declare its stand on the strike.

REAL JAZZ BAND WILL PERFORM

Cabaret at Empress Under the Auspices of Aerial League Will Have Outstanding Feature—Date Changed

As Admiral Jellicoe will not be in the city on the date first set for the Aerial League cabaret at the Empress, it has been decided to hold it on the evening of Wednesday, November 19.

This action was taken on the advice of Captain Martin, R.N., one of the patrons of the affair, who states Admiral Jellicoe's ship will not arrive in Victoria until the former date, and consequently as the captain and officers of the ship are to be guests of the evening it was necessary for this change.

Mr. Stays, managing director of the Western Cabaret Review, arrived in the city on Friday and will personally stage the cabaret to be given on November 19. He announces that he will bring thirteen performers, including seven members of their own jazz band. Among his performers are Lillian Rogers, known as "Lillian Rogers," musical comedy "Don't Tell," "The Girl," a popular singer, and Blanche Hall, a popular soprano. The complete programme will be announced later.

Patrons of the event are His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Bernard, Major-General R. D. E. Leake, C.M.G., G.O.C., and Captain H. Martin, C.M.G., R.N. Arrangements are in the hands of the league committee, which will open the first spring, and which was an unequalled success.

The committee includes Mrs. R. H. Popple, Mrs. D. A. J. Gibson, W. H. Wilkerson and Gordon A. Cameron. Tickets will be on sale Wednesday, and obtainable at Wilkerson's jewelry store, the offices of the Aerial League of Canada, Union Bank Building, or from the committee. Table plan will be on view also at Wilkerson's jewelry store and will open on Wednesday. Table reservations may also be made by mail addressed to Gordon A. Cameron, Union Bank Building, if accompanied by regattas.

Improvement and Laziness

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., Nov. 1.—For an offence against a 14-year old girl, Peter Le Franc, who kept a road house near Stewart, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with thirty lashes. The man was found guilty by a jury.

Scarcity and Its Cause

High prices are, in the first place, the result of scarcity. There is scarcity because for five years a large proportion of the manhood of the civilized world was withdrawn from production. War brings about a vast dissipation of wealth. Economically it destroys everything it touches. It creates only destruction. Concurrently every belligerent country has expanded its credit enormously. The media of exchange have vastly increased, while commodities have decreased. There is a consequent inflation of prices.—The Australasian.

BLISS NATIVE HERB TABLETS

Look in the mirror and note the condition of your skin. Is it spotted, covered with pimples, or sallow? If you desire a fresh, healthy skin, a clear complexion and a bright eye, you must keep your blood in good condition. Take Bliss Native Herb Tablets, and you will experience a general improvement in your health. They remove the cause of pimples, bad breath, heartburn, indigestion and constipation. They act gently, but effectively, on the liver, kidneys and bowels, cleanse the system, purify the blood and restore healthy, vigorous action. Put up in one size—\$1.50. Get the genuine, and look for our trade mark and money back star on every box. Sold by leading druggists and local agents everywhere. Made by Bliss Co., Montreal, Que.

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The Nation's Need Is Your Responsibility—Buy Victory Bonds and Help Build Up a Stronger, Richer Canada

Serviceable, Pretty White Silk Waists at \$4.50 and \$5.75 Each



—Waists in which many fashionable styles are shown, including the following pretty models:

Smart Waists in heavy quality habutai, made with convertible collar, and front trimmed with pin-tucks, is fastened with white pearl buttons. This style is exceedingly good value at, each, \$5.75.

An attractive Waist made from high grade silk has a deep collar and turn-back cuffs. The front is fastened with pearl buttons and the back finished with yoke. This is also a splendid value at, each, \$5.75.

Another pretty style has a tuxedo collar and the front and cuffs of sleeves finished with pin-tucks. An extra good value at, each, \$4.50.

—Waists, 1st Floor, Douglas

You Will Be Pleased With Our Present Display of White Habutai Silks

—A new shipment of these durable and desirable Silks permits us to offer you a very superior service from the great variety of values it includes.

—White Habutai Silks are remarkably adapted for waists, party dresses and underwear, while their splendid wearing qualities make them very economical values.

The White Habutai offered from this shipment is 36 inches wide and sells, according to quality, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.30 a yard.

—Silks, Main Floor, Douglas

A New Shipment of Girls' Plaid and Black and White Dresses at, Each, \$7.50



In this new showing of Black and White Check and Plaid Dresses all the newest styles are shown, including the high waist-line effects, fitted with fancy pockets and trimmed with braid to match the checks. The colors shown in the plaids are black and red, black and blue, and black and white. The Dresses are trimmed with fancy white collars, or plain collars trimmed with braid. Sizes for girls aged from 8 to 14 years at, each, \$7.50.

—Children's, 1st Floor, Douglas

Girls' Navy Serge Dresses at \$12.50

These are excellent qualities, made with pleated skirt and bodice, completed with large sailor collar and trimmed with red. They are practical Dresses for school wear for girls from 8 to 14 years, and fine value at, each, \$12.50.

—Children's, 1st Floor, Douglas

We Have Secured a Very Large Purchase of Battenberg, Drawn Thread Work In White and Ecru, Embroidered, Crochet and Tenerife Table Centres, Runners, Squares, Doilies

—Every size, shape and style is here for your selection, and with Christmas drawing so near, this very complete display will be interesting indeed. This lucky purchase comprises a manufacturer's balance of stock—made for this year's Christmas trade—and was secured by us at a great discount.

All Clean, Crisp, Fresh Goods

in styles neat, moderate and elaborate—all made from best quality cotton and linen lace and best quality plain centres.

Embroidered Centres, all sizes, at \$4.50 to 50c each.

Teneriffe Squares, 30-inch, at, each, special, \$1.50.

Crochet Edge Centres in all sizes at, each, \$3.75 to \$1.25.

Embroidered Runners, 27, 36 and 45 and 54 inches, at from \$4.00 to \$1.00 each.

Drawn Threadwork Runners, 45 and 54 inches, at \$1.75 to 75c each.

Battenberg Runners (white), 36, 45 and 54 inches, at \$3.50 to \$1.00 each.

Battenberg Squares (white), 30, 36, 45 and 54 inches, from \$7.00 to \$3.00 each.

Battenberg Runners (ecru), 45 and 54 inches, at \$5.00 to \$1.25.

Battenberg Squares, 36 inches, at from \$3.00 to \$1.00.

Hand-Made Doilies, special at 35c to 50c each.

—See Our Window Display, Staple Department, Main Floor, Douglas

See Our Fine Display of Salt's Seal Plushes

The Fashionable Material for Fall Coats

—In "Salt's" Seal Plushes you have one of the most fashionable coat materials, as well as one of the most reliable and comfortable, that is offered today. The rich toned, heavy pile gives the material a weight that assures warmth while presenting an appearance that resembles closely the glossy sheen of real seal. We have a splendid range at prices to suit every customer.

"Salt's" Seal Plush, 50 in. wide—a fine weight with an all-silk pile. At, a yard, \$13.50.

"Salt's" Seal Plush, 50 in. wide, with a deep, rich pile that will appeal to all buyers. At, a yard, \$16.50.

—Call and inspect these handsome Plushes in the Dress Goods Section.

—Main Floor, Douglas

"Salt's" Seal Plush, 50 in. wide—a practical coat weight and good value at, a yard, \$15.00.

"Salt's" Seal Plush, 50 in. wide—a beautiful imitation of real seal in a two-tone pile. At, a yard, \$25.00.

Enjoy the Comfort of a Bon Ton Corset

—Every woman who recognizes style as the first Corset essential will naturally favor the Bon Ton—the Corset with a style for every figure.

Bon Ton Style 899 is the Corset we provide for stout figures. It is made from pink brocade; a well boned Corset with a rubber gore in the hip, low bust, long hip and fitted with four hose-supporters. Handsomely trimmed with silk embroidery at the top, this Corset presents splendid value at, each, \$8.50.

Bon Ton Style 815 is made for the average figure. It is designed with low bust with rubber inset, four hose-supporters, and presented in pink and white brocade. At, each, \$5.25.

—Corsets, 1st Floor, Douglas

Women's Underwear and Nightwear in Heavy Flannelette

Women's Pajamas in one-piece style, made from white flannelette and trimmed with fancy stitching and embroidery, at, a suit, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Women's Chemises, made from warm flannelette and nicely trimmed with lace, at, each, \$1.25.

Women's Bloomers, of heavy flannelette. All sizes, at, \$1.25.

Women's Nightgowns, made from excellent quality flannelette in slip-over styles, and trimmed with fancy braid. Special, each, \$2.00.

—Underwear Section, 1st Floor, Douglas

See the Demonstration of the Pa-Nit Embroidery Needle This Week

—This wonderful little Needle and its work will be demonstrated this week, and will be interesting to every woman in the city.

—Get a Pa-Nit Embroidery Needle and do your fancywork quickly and well. It will operate on coarse or fine material, from canvas to georgette crepe. With it you may initial your towels or embroider the finest designs on blouse or dress. The work done is in representation of the popular "French Knot" now so much used as trimming.

—See this demonstration on the First Floor, Douglas Street, near the elevator.

Well Hung, Suitably Toned Window Screens Add Attraction to Your Home



—“Windows are the eyes of the house.” From the bright window, with its well-hung shade and pleasing curtains, we gain our first impression of the home. Our Drapery Department is prepared to assist you in every way to create an attractive appearance to your home through the medium of your windows, and no matter whether you purchase the best Oil Opaque Shade, made to order, or the lower grade Water Cloth Shade, we use only the “Hartshorn” Rollers.

—Below are quoted a few prices of “Ready-Made” Shades, in dark green only:

The “Victor,” 37 inches wide by 6 feet long, at 95c each.

The “Burrard,” 37 inches wide by 7 feet long, at \$1.20 each.

The “Homart,” Genuine Oil, Opaque Shades in Green.

36 inches wide by 7 feet long at, each, \$1.39.

41½ inches wide by 7 feet long at, each, \$1.98.

45 inches wide by 7 feet long at, each, \$2.16.

48 inches wide by 7 feet long at, each, \$2.25.

52 inches wide by 7 feet long at, each, \$2.75.

—Estimates given on “Made-to-Order” Shades in colors of green, cream and duplex green and white.

—Drapery Section, 2nd Floor, Douglas

Desirable Qualities in Women's Wool Underwear

—What solid comfort these All-Wool Undergarments will assure you during the cold Fall and Winter days! Women's “Ceetee” Pure Wool Combinations, made with high necks, button fronts and long sleeves; heavy garments, ankle length, and very heavy wool. All sizes at, a suit, \$8.75.

Women's “Ceetee” Pure Wool Vests, with high neck and long sleeves. A heavy weight, in all sizes, at, a suit, \$4.50.

Women's Vests, “Penman's” natural wool brand, made with high neck and long sleeves. A heavy quality, priced according to size at, each, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Women's Drawers, in “Penman's” natural wool brand; closed styles only and ankle length. All sizes at, a garment, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

—Knit Underwear, 1st Floor, Douglas

Women's House Dresses and Aprons At Popular Prices



Women's “House” Dresses, made from plain Chambrays, in close fitting styles. They are fitted with long sleeves and collars and cuffs in contrasting shades, while pearl buttons make an attractive trimming. All sizes up to 44 at, each, \$3.75.

Bungalow Aprons, nicely made from good quality prints, buttoned on the shoulder, and finished with belt and pockets. Special at, each, \$1.75.

Kitchen Aprons, made from “first-class” Prints, in light and dark shades. Bibless styles, specially priced at, each, 50c.

Dust Caps, neatly made from Prints and Muslins. All colors. A snap at, each, 25c.

—First Floor, Douglas

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A Page for the Children



The Watchers: Men Who Tend the Lighthouse Lamps

When the wind blows hard and the rain beats against the walls and window panes, or more rarely the snow flies through the air and covers the streets with a white mantle, Victoria children sit around the table in kitchen or living room. The electric light shines brightly and the fire burns cheerily in grate or fireplace or the big cooking stove gives out a grateful warmth. At work or at play the children pay little heed to the storm. For a few moments after mother has tucked in the clothes and they are quiet in bed, they hear it, but soon they are sound asleep.

In the morning the sun is shining or if the storm still continues, rubbers are hunted up, waterproofs or warm coats put on, caps cover the head or the thick thatch of hair protects it and off go the boys and girls, big or little, to school. Friends and companions are met on the way or in the schoolroom and happy and busy the hours pass swiftly away. When they are over, with shout and prank or merry chatter the hundreds and hundreds of children take their way home. If the wind still blows, so much the better. It is rare fun to run before the gale and a royal battle to fight against the gusts. This is what strong, healthy boys and girls feel.

What would happen if you lived where for weeks at a time the storm continued to rage and you were all alone with your mother and father who were too busy and anxious to pay any attention to you and there are no chums to play with and no school to attend?

There are such places all along the coasts of this island and Province. If you look at your map you

will see points running far out into the Pacific Ocean or islands appearing out of it. Some of these islands are just great rocks. The points, or promontories on the land rise up hundreds and hundreds of feet from the water. The great dark forests of fir or cedar reach to the water's edge.

On many of the islands and promontories there are lighthouses which warn the ships to keep far out to sea or show them the way into the sheltered harbors. On some of them a man and his wife and little children live. Through all the hours of darkness the lights must burn and the father must watch and see that the glass never gets dim or the lamp out of order. If father gets too tired or is ill mother must take his place. The great ships that cross the ocean bringing the people not only of this Province, but of many other places good things to eat and pretty and comfortable material for clothing might be lost if for a single hour the light went out.

The small steamers which run into every harbor on the West Coast where people live are yet more dependent on the faithfulness of the lighthouse keepers. If one of these failed to do his duty, all the skill of the captain and sailors might fail to keep the ship from striking a rock and being injured if not destroyed. But every night, year in and year out, every light from the Outer Wharf to Portland Canal, the northern boundary of the Province, is burning from sunset to sunrise.

In another article the writer will try to tell something of the dangers and difficulties that must be met and overcome not only by the keepers of the lighthouses, but by the men on the Government ships which bring them supplies.

Fairy Tales: The Little Weather House

"Nanny, what is it like in the little Weather House? I would so love to go inside," said Pamela wistfully.

"Well! Pet Heart, it is very wonderful. The Wet Weather Man and the Fine Weather Woman live together in there; perhaps one day they will show you what it is like. Just inside the doorway there is a nice cool hall with a door leading into the garden through which you can see a lovely green lawn edged with beds of pretty flowers."

"Then there are beautiful singing birds in the trees with blue, rose color and bright green feathers; and they sing magic tunes when the sun goes down. And then," added Nanny, emphatically, "that's the time my Pet Heart—that's the time."

Pamela's blue eyes opened widely as she fondled Binkie's silky ears thoughtfully for a moment.

Binkie was her pet. A fox terrier with one white eye and one black patch over the other eye. He was a rascal and full of fun. Pamela adored him.

"I wonder if the little Man and Woman in the Weather House would let me take Binkie?" she asked at last.

"No!" she said. "I am afraid it would never do to take Binkie in there. I love him," said little Pamela, caressing his black patch, "rascal or not, I love him."

"Dear me, four o'clock," exclaimed Nanny, as the old clock outside on the stairs chimed the hour. "Time I ran down to fetch up the nursery tea."

"Don't say down there too long, Nanny. When you get chatting with the other girls you are ages bringing up the tea."

Meanwhile Pamela, left alone, gazed into the fire, and thought about the Weather House, while Binkie, curled up behind her, began pushing and pushing the little girl farther and farther out of the chair until she was just sitting on the edge and he was magnificently occupying the best part of the seat.

"You know, Binkie, you are rude," said Pamela, sitting up and severely talking to him, "you are very rude. You take the best part of the chair, and you don't mind where your poor little Mitty goes."

Binkie snored, taking not the least notice. "It's all very well to snore," went on the little girl, bending over him until her long, fair hair fell like a cloud over his black patch eye—still he snored.

"I should get much more cross with him than you do, that I should," cried a queer, squeaky little voice.

Pamela sat up, flung back her hair from her blue eyes and stared in wonder around the room.

"Where, where are you?" she asked tremulously.

"Here," replied the squeaky voice, and looking round the room more astonished than ever, her eye fell upon the little Weather House upon the wall near the window.

With a glad bound she crossed the room to the window.

Yes, sure enough, there stood the Weather Woman, with her tiny hands upon the trim green railings, smiling and peering over into Pamela's astonished face.

PLATE GLASS FADES

That plate glass which when new has a slightly greenish tinge will turn perfectly white when exposed for a long time to the sun, is stated in The Scientific American. The following story is given as a proof:

"In making some changes in the front of a haberdasher's store a five-foot piece of plate glass was removed and taken away by the glazier. In course of time this sheet was installed in the front window of a new residence. The family had scarcely moved in when they began to receive telephone messages suggesting that the neighborhood was scarcely appropriate for a shirt factory. They were mystified until they discovered that when the sunlight struck their window at a certain angle the words, 'John Doe—Shirts Made to Order,' shone out upon the glass."

The explanation was that when the glass formed the haberdasher's window it had borne these words in white enameled letters, and the letters had protected the underlying glass from the rays of the sun, consequently it had not faded as the rest of the glass had done.

SERBIAN CHILDREN

There are half a million destitute children in Serbia, and of these 70,000 have lost both fathers and mothers. To feed and clothe and shelter these children, who are the hope of the nation, kind people in the United States and other countries are raising large sums of money.

Nearly the whole land has been laid waste and houses must be built, implements and farm animals supplied and orchards planted before the children, who have been living in terrible misery, can have homes again. Even then no one can bring back the thousands of fathers who have been killed.

That is best blood that hath most iron in't. To edge resolve with, pouring without stint For what makes manhood dear.

—Lowell.

A man dissatisfied with endeavor is a man tempted to sadness.—R. L. S.

Fools learn nothing from wise men; but wise men learn much from fools.—Aeschylus



Score record for perfect attendance at school. Left to right, Ivy Renouf, Martha McCorkle and Ruby Renouf.

Tit-Bits of Information

The toga was a long loose garment worn by the citizens of ancient Rome. It was made of white woolen cloth. Sometimes the magistrate's toga was bordered with purple and that of a victorious general with embroidery. The toga which fell in graceful folds to the ankles covered the whole body except the right arm. A boy was allowed to wear the toga when he was fourteen. Togs and toggers are slang terms, perhaps derived from the Latin word for this garment, so greatly esteemed by the citizens of the proudest of old-world nations.

The "Silver City" is the name given to Algiers, the capital of Algeria in North Africa. This city, which rises in terrace form from the sea, is built of stone and the buildings are whitewashed. Seen from the ocean in the brilliant tropical sunshine, it gleams like silver.

The invisible line which divides Canada from the United States is 3,000 miles long. Of this 1,600 miles is on land and 1,400 through water. For most of the distance the boundary is the 49th parallel of North Latitude. To allow all of Vancouver Island to Great Britain the line deviated a little to the south. The city of Victoria is in latitude 48 degs. 25 North Latitude.

Glass is one of the most ancient of manufactures. No one knows who invented it or where it was first made, but glass beads have been found in the tombs of Egyptians buried 6,000 years ago. Today it is one of the commonest as well as one of the most useful of materials, and it would take much space to name all the beautiful objects made from it.

Poland, which has been restored to its rightful owners, is a large and thickly populated country. Its area is 122,958 square miles and its population is 38,000,000, more than four times that of all Canada. There are 204 persons to each square mile. Not half the land is cultivated, and forests cover about a fifth of the area. Coal, iron, oil and some other minerals are found there. It is a republic of which Paderewski, the great musician, is the first President.

Irish people say of a person who can say flattering words which will please the hearer, "Oh, he (or she) has kissed the Blarney stone." Now, there is a real Blarney stone which may be seen to this day. It is in the parapet wall of Castle Blarney, near a village about five miles from the city of Cork. The stone is hard to crack and there is an old belief that he who succeeds in kissing it will gain the power of persuading anyone to do his will by using pleasant words. There is a truth underlying the legend which is well worth trying to discover.

Lord Allenby, the great general who freed Palestine from the Turks, lately visited his mother, who is the oldest and one of the best beloved of the inhabitants of Felixstowe, a small seaport town on the North Sea. Her distinguished son says he owes everything to his mother, who has reached the ripe old age of 86.

The thistle is the national flower of Scotland. The first king to adopt the emblem was James III. and it was not till the reign of James VI. that the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," "not one shall hurt me with impunity," was placed beneath the royal arms. The ancient motto was "In Defence."

SINGULAR THINGS IN PLURALS

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes; But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. Then one fowl is goose, but two are called geese; Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese. You may find a lone mouse, or a whole lot of mice;

But the plural of house is houses, not hices. If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen? The cows in the plural may be cows or kine, But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine, And the plural of vow—is vows, not vine; And if I speak of a foot, and you show me your feet, And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet? If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth? If the singular's this and the plural is these, Should the plural of kiss be nick-named keese? Then one may be that, and three would be those, Yet hat in the plural would never be hose, And the plural of cat is cats, not cose. We speak of a brother and also of brethren; But though we say mothers, we never say methren. The masculine pronouns are he, his and him; But imagine the feminine she, this and shim. So the English, I think, you all will agree, Is the most wonderful language you ever did see. —Springfield Republican.

The Picture's Title

"Pleasure"

Dear Editor,—I am going to try and tell you what I think the picture in last week's Children's Page means and give a name for it.

I think the little boy's mother has gone out and left the boy at home with his father. Baby plays for a time, but soon he gets tired and misses mother. So the father wants to amuse him and pulls out his watch and gives it to him to play with. Baby loves to put the watch to his ear and hear it go "tick-tick, tick-tick." When mother comes home she finds baby as good as gold and very happy.

I think I would call it "Baby's Pleasure."

MABEL GOLDFINCH (age 13).
Uppingham House School, Victoria, B. C.

"Listening"

Dear Editor,—I think this little baby has found his daddy's watch and is listening to its tick with intense eagerness. I think "Listening" would be a good title for this cute picture.

WILBURTA EDE (age 11).
Girls' Central School, Victoria, B. C.

"Tick, Tick"

Dear Editor,—The best title I can give this picture is "Tick, Tick."

It seems to me Ronald (as we call this little boy) has got hold of his father's watch. His large brown eyes are wide with wonder and amazement. What is it making that noise?

Probably this little boy with the brown eyes will some day find out. I wonder if he will?

Sir James Douglas School, Victoria, B. C.
DOROTHY GREENWOOD (age 12).

"Listening to Daddy's Watch"

Dear Editor,—It took me a long time to find a title for the picture in Sunday's Colonist, but at last I came to the conclusion that it should be called "Listening to Daddy's Watch." The little girl, very likely, found the small timepiece on the table and was attracted by its ticking. She is so tiny that her head and shoulders just reach the table where she is standing. The child reminds me of one of "Helen's Babies," who used to worry his uncle by continually asking to "see the wheels go round."

My father has a watch which chimes like bells when he presses a lever. He can tell the time without opening it if he listens to these chimes. When I was smaller I often pressed it to my ears in the same way as the child on the engraving is doing.

I wonder what would happen if he broke it? But she will not, for she looks like a good little girl and will soon return to the table and run away to play with her toys.

GLADYS GARESCHI (age 14).
1145 Fairfield Road, Victoria, B. C.

A Sagacious Dog

Many years ago there came to London a dog of whom the following interesting anecdotes are told: He was a Newfoundland, a very wise and well-trained animal, and his master had occasion to spend some weeks in a London hotel. One of the porters in the hotel struck at the dog, who was quietly waiting for his master. The dog appeared not to take offence at the wholly uncalculated act, but the next morning, when the porter was polishing off the brass plate on the door, bending over his work, the huge dog went up back of him and, with a heavy blow with his great paw, he knocked the man over. Then he trotted off with a dignified gait, paying no more attention to the man. Some of the days, during his stay in England, the weather was stormy and, whenever his paws would be muddy, he would walk very quietly up and down the stairs and along the halls, but when they were dry he would make as much noise as any lad, running up and down.

In the courtyard, at the rear of the hotel, was a well with a pump. One day the dog, being very thirsty, went out and sat by the well, but no one gave him a drink, though he looked longingly at the men as they came and went. Finally, he was seen to go into the outer kitchen, and there he spied an empty pail. He took this in his mouth, took it out to the pump, and then began to bark. One of the men came and saw at once, of course, what the dog wanted. After he had drunk all the water he wished, he knocked the pail over with his paw, emptied the remaining water in it, and then, soberly carrying it back into the kitchen, set it down where he had found it.

The only astonishing thing is that we are capable of being astonished.—La Rochefoucauld.

There are two things that men should never weary of—goodness and humility.—R. L. S.

Grace Darling

If you take a good map of the British Isles you will see the Farne Islands, a little group lying off the northeast coast of England. There are seventeen of them, though they are not all marked on the map. Most of the islands are just bare rocks, jagged and covered with water at high tide. Others are larger and on these are placed lighthouses to warn sailors of danger and to guide them on their way to safety.

We have heard much of the North Sea during the war, for it was there that the brave sailors of the British fleet watched during more than four years of the war. In the years to come there will be many stories of the bravery of boys and men and of the wonderful and daring deeds they did.

But this is not a story of war or of fighting men. It is about a dear little girl who a hundred years ago played in the cottage close to the lighthouse on Brownsman, one of the Farne Islands. She had blue eyes and fair hair and was bright and intelligent. Her father, the lighthouse keeper, taught her to read and write and her mother showed her how to sew and mend. But most of her time was spent in play. She loved to watch the gulls and other sea birds as they searched for food or flew by to their Summer or Winter home. She knew where their nests were. She found pebbles and shells cast up by the sea and made playthings of the long green seaweed that was sometimes caught on the rocks. But more than all she loved the blue sky and soft clouds and the sun that drove away the mists.

But, alas! too often the sky was black and the clouds chased each other across the sky or piled up in great banks. Grace Darling, for that was the little girl's name, was glad then to run in and sit before the warm fire as the wind began to howl and the rain to drive against the windows.

As the angry sun drew near setting Grace's father climbed the stairs to the lighthouse tower and lit the lamp which threw its bright rays far out to sea to guide the ships that with furled sails sped before the gale. Then Grace would go to her little warm bed, having said a prayer for the sailors out in the storm, for even in a lighthouse little ones must sleep safely and soundly.

When Grace was eleven her father was given charge of a still more important light on Longstone Island. Often at night a ship would strike one of the fearful rocks or be in danger of going to pieces among the breakers. Then father and one or more of her big brothers would row away to carry home the sailors in danger of drowning. Grace and her mother would help them get ready and put the things they needed into the boat. Then when the poor people were brought in they helped to make them warm and give them the hot drinks they needed to bring the life back that had so nearly fled.

By and by Grace learned to trim the lamps and to use the telescope. Her sight was very keen. One terrible night when she was twenty-two, her father was very tired and Grace persuaded him to let her watch the light while he went down into the cottage to sleep.

When morning came she tried to look over the water through the telescope, but could see nothing for the surf and driving spray. After a while she tried again, and on a rock she could see part of a ship and that something moved on the wreck. She ran to her father's bedside and told him that there were people clinging to a wreck on Harcar Rock.

Mr. Darling was no longer young. His boys were away, and he felt it would be useless for him to go out to sea alone. "God help them," he said. "The sea will soon suck them down."

But Grace said she would help, and together they would row the boat to the rock and rescue the poor creatures who clung there. She knew how little her father feared death and she was ready to share his danger and to help him.

Together they prepared and manned the boat and rowed over the big waves to where the breakers broke on Harcar Rock. Here, clinging to the wreck, almost perished with cold and sore from the buffeting of the wind, were seven men and a woman.

It had been hard to come; it was a still harder task to reach the wreck without dashing the boat to pieces on the rock. But the all but impossible feat was accomplished by the skill and daring of the brave girl and her father. The woman and three of the men were taken off. By the help of the strong arms of the rescued men the passage back was safely made and once more the lighthouse boat was on its way to the rock from which every soul was saved. The wreck was part of a large steamer, the Forfarshire, that in the darkness and storm, had gone to pieces.

When the news was published in England, Grace Darling received great praise, a large sum of money and many presents. People came from far and near to Longstone lighthouse to visit the heroine. When she died a few years after a beautiful monument was erected to her memory in the churchyard in Bamborough, the village where she was born and where she died.

Grace Darling has shown the whole world how strong a brave, loving and pitiful girl can be. She was satisfied with having done what she thought was her duty and, until her last illness, lived the simple, useful life of a lighthouse keeper's daughter.

THE STARFISH

Many of you have gone down to the shore and looked at the starfish with their pretty shells. On the rocks of Vancouver and other British Columbia islands they are very common.

English fishermen believe these creatures prey upon other shell fish more suitable for human food; therefore they destroy them whenever possible. Sometimes they use them to enrich the soil.

In the winter when the waters are cold the starfish gather together in swarms to keep warm. Hundreds and hundreds of them cling to each other and they can then be easily caught.

Boys who live near the shore should watch to see whether starfish have the same habits as those on the East Coast of Great Britain. Do they cling together to keep each other warm and, more important still, do they devour clams, oysters, crabs and other useful shell fish? These are things children may discover for themselves.

A vulgar mind is proud in prosperity and humble in adversity; a noble mind is humble in prosperity and proud in adversity.—Rochester.

Women's
Work

For Feminine Readers

Household
Economy

Harrison Fisher's Ideal Comes Out of Seclusion

"The ideal American young woman," so she was described back in 1911. Perhaps Maurine Rasmussen, famous for a fleeting year as "The Harrison Fisher Girl," was the ideal American type in more ways than mere loveliness of face and form. For Maurine Rasmussen gave up fame, riches and the homage of the world just for love, for love and a little home and housework.

Now Maurine Rasmussen is coming back to the world she gave up for love. Her beauty is undimmed by the passing years, only softened and made more winsome in its appeal by the sorrow she has suffered. The man for whose love she renounced her reign as the popular American beauty died a few weeks ago, leaving her in comparative poverty.

Some eight or nine years ago, Harrison Fisher, then at the height of his fame as the painter of American girls, set out upon a quest for the ideal girl. Wonderful as some of his models had been, exquisitely beautiful, gifted with rare charms of line and expression, still he insisted they all fell short of the ideal.

"I want to get away from the combination of fluffy hair and pouty noses and meaningless dimples," the artist said. "The girl I am looking for must have a broader face—a face with character in it. There must be about her a suggestion of American independence and resolution. A slashing head with a good jaw and firm, yet gentle, mouth, is what I am looking for, while, of course, she must be essentially feminine. I know I shall find her if anywhere in the West, for she is the Western type."

Many Girls Apply

Girls galore sent their photographs, sought introductions, wrote to him, called upon him. All were quite sure they were that girl with "the slashing head." But for all of them Fisher had only a shake of the head, a regretful reply that they lacked that combination of splendid strength and beauty that he sought.

Then in San Francisco he found Maurine Rasmussen. The daughter of a Danish father and an Irish mother, she possessed the serene vigor of a Viking ancestry mingled with the whimsical charm of the Celt. Eyes of the deep, unfathomable blue of the evening sky, hair dark, yet with a shine of gold in it; a fine mouth with the upper lip forming that perfect bow that artists and poets ever lauded—these Maurine Rasmussen had, and she had, too, the beauty of figure and the repose of expression that Fisher said were essential to the great model.

Found His Ideal Type

When Harrison Fisher saw her for the first time

he declared his search was ended; Maurine Rasmussen was the "ideal American young woman." He offered her a contract that ran well up in four figures to go to New York and pose for his pictures. She accepted, and for a year reigned as the most popular American beauty. Her face, the "slashing head," the splendid throat and shoulders, appeared in many of Fisher's sketches and drawings. The American public came to know her; admirers by the score sought her. Some of them were very rich; she might have had her pick of a score of millionaires. But Maurine Rasmussen had strength of ideas as well as strength of feature and expression.

"When I marry it shall be for love," and love only," she said.

A great New York shop sought her as a fashion model, offering a sum in the five-figure class, but she scorned it, even as she scorned some of the fashions and fashions of the day.

Gives Up Career and Fame

Then suddenly, at the very top of her fame and popularity, Maurine Rasmussen disappeared. Weeks afterward the story got out that she had become the bride of Frederick Montague, an Englishman who once had been an actor, but who aspired to be a ranchman in a small way. Not particularly handsome, poor in fortune, but quite a real man; was this Englishman who had won the heart of the girl who might have had her choice of millionaires.

The years are long, the day of fame, as well as the public memory, is short. When a brief dispatch under a Los Angeles date line appeared the other day telling of the return of Maurine Rasmussen to the scenes that once had acclaimed her, few remembered the girl with "the slashing head" and the lips that formed a perfect bow.

Returns to Profession

Will she be able to regain the pinnacle she reached eight years ago? She is now thirty-three and although still beautiful, the beauty of twenty-three is different from the beauty of twenty-five. But if the lost fame never is regained, Maurine Rasmussen is content with life's portion as allotted to her.

"It was a case of love with us," she said. "Those were eight perfect years—years that I would not give up for all in the world. People, of course, don't believe much in that sort of thing nowadays, but I do, and always have, and I am not sorry for the course I took."

So, after all, Maurine Rasmussen may still be the "ideal American woman."



MISS VIVIAN CHARLTON



MISS SADIE B. GRAY



MISS GABRIELLE BAILEY

These young ladies are popular members of the "J" Unit Chapter, I.O.D.E., under whose auspices a bazaar and cabaret dance will be held at the Empress Hotel next Wednesday. The Chapter members have been busily engaged for the past couple of months in preparation for the affair, which bids fair to be one of the most successful of its kind held this season. Many attractive features have been arranged for the bazaar, which will be formally opened by Lady Barnard at 3 o'clock, and Mrs. R. H. Pooley has in hand a splendid program for the cabaret to be held in the evening under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frank Barnard, and Lady Barnard. Major-General Leslie, C.M.G., G.O.C., Captain E. H. Martin, C.M.G., R.N., Brigadier-General and Mrs. Clark, Major and Mrs. T. O'Hagen, Hon. Dr. E. F. Tolmie, M.P. and Mrs. Tolmie. The proceeds from the entertainment will augment the Chapter's funds for furnishing comforts to the returned men in the military convalescent hospitals of the district—a work in which the Chapter has taken an enthusiastic interest since its inception.

Fashion Clings to Beads

Fashion refuses to give up beads. She has become enamored of them as ever was any Indian maid. Here are two new beaded belongings for my lady: A handsome vanity bag and the last word in necklaces, each 'big bead' in the necklace, being draped by countless small beads strung separately.

This necklace is made of jet beads, but the bag shows a rich harmony of color, combining white, rose and garnet beads in an off pattern which suggests the weird designs used for camouflaging the ships during wartime. This bag is deep and spacious and will hold a quantity of trifles; the top is shaped like a cover, within which is fastened an oval mirror, and the bag is distended at its upper edge on an oval frame, the cover closing down on this oval opening and fastening with a metal clasp.

There is quite a call for garnet beaded belongings now. The shop people assert that it is because Paris is taking up garnet, but one wonders whether old Aquarius, the constellation of people born in January, is coming up over the Eastern horizon these nights, and of course you know if you happen to be an Aquarius person—that garnet is the lucky stone for January people.

So, while Aquarius is rising in the skies, wear garnet—or garnet-colored beads, if you like, and every night pick out Sadalimak ("the lucky one") in the left shoulder of Aquarius and wish on the star while your constellation is rising. Nothing in it, perhaps, but it will give you the pleasing sensation that good fortune is on the way—and wise people will assure you the belief in good fortune helps to bring it.

OSTRICH IS THE RAGE

Various and wonderful are the uses to which ostrich is put this year. Who would ever have thought of ostrich corsage bouquets? Or ostrich trim underwears? But both are fashionable this season. Evening frocks have fringes of uncurled ostrich on tunic and décolletage and one magnificent evening wrap of cerise brocade is lavishly trimmed with white ostrich fringe around the edge of a deep cape collar.

Small ostrich tips are used for corsage ornaments instead of flower clusters and a smart restaurant dinner frock of black jetted net is made very chic with a bright blue ostrich tip—the curled ostrich kind—at the left of the wide black satin girle. With no other color in the costume the blue ostrich decoration stands out prominently.

So here is an opportunity to use that little bunch of pale pink or pale yellow ostrich tips that you have been cherishing for years against the time of a possible dressy hat which you never quite got up courage to wear. Tuck the little bunch of ostrich feathers into the belt of your Winter dance frock and be sure you are delightfully up to date.

You can also get out all the laces you have been cherishing, for now is the time of times to use them. Lace is lavishly used on this season's costumes; in yokes and other motifs for blouses of georgette, in bands and flounces on evening frocks, in panels and draperies and in whole bodices. If you have enough. Scraps of fine lace that are left over can be set into lingerie garments, surrounding the lace sections with filet insertions or very sheer machine embroidery attached by hemstitching. Sometimes lace is used with shirred net and everything is put together airily with lines of hemstitching.

RATTLING WINDOWS AND DOORS

When one is away from home the doors and windows of the bedrooms often rattle horribly, and this is likely to keep light sleepers awake. Even if there are no wedges available for the windows, it is quite simple to stop the rattling. Get a tooth brush and insert the handle in the middle between the two sashes of the window, just about where the fastener is situated. Then there will be no noise. If the window is to be open, tooth brush handles pressed in at the sides of the sashes will have equally good results.

Then how shall one deal with that door which bumps backwards and forwards in such an annoying way? Tilt up a chair and place the top of the back just under the handle, pressing it rather hard into position. The door will not bump any longer. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that this plan with the chair is a good one to adopt when the key of the door is missing. It will be impossible for anyone to enter the room with the chair in the position indicated.

Ridicule, while it often checks what is absurd, fully as often smothers that which is noble.—Sir Walter Scott.

RECIPES

Cocoanut Tarts

Four tablespoons butter, half cup sugar, one egg, one cup grated cocoanut, half teaspoon baking powder. Cream butter, then add sugar slowly, egg well beaten, cocoanut and baking powder. Line small tins with pastry, put in a thin layer of jam, fill with cocoanut mixture and bake until firm.

Raisin Drop Cakes

Four tablespoons shortening, one cup sugar, two-thirds cup milk, one egg, one and three-quarter cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one cup raisins, one teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring. Cream shortening, add sugar, add well-beaten egg and milk very slowly; sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add to mixture; add raisins, which have been washed, drained and floured slightly; add flavoring, mix well and put a small amount of mixture into greased individual cake tins; bake in a hot oven fifteen to twenty minutes; sprinkle with powdered sugar, or cover with white icing.

Maple Nut Cakes

One-third cup shortening, one cup light brown sugar, half cup milk, one and half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, two eggs, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup chopped nuts preferably pecan nuts, quarter teaspoon salt. Cream shortening, add sugar slowly and yolks of eggs and the milk and beat well. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and add to the first mixture. Fold in beaten whites of eggs, add flavoring and bake in well greased loaf pan in moderate oven thirty-five to forty-five minutes. Cover the top with maple icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts while still soft.

Pineapple Fudding

Cook one cupful pineapple juice, one cup water, juice of half a lemon, half cup sugar and two level tablespoonsful cornstarch in a double boiler until clear. Take from fire, stir in beaten yolks of two eggs, then fold in the beaten whites, and one cup pineapple cut in cubes. Set in slow oven in buttered baking dish for twenty minutes. When cool top with whipped cream and pineapple slices.

Banana Pie

One cup milk, one cup sugar, two tablespoons flour, three egg yolks, three bananas, half teaspoon vanilla, three egg whites, one-third cup sugar. Scald milk, add sugar and flour mixed together; stir and cook until thick, cover and cook ten minutes. Add to egg yolks slightly beaten and cook one minute. Cool and add vanilla. Peel, scrape and slice bananas. Into a crust already baked put a layer of the custard and a layer of banana slices; continue until bananas are all used, having custard on top. Cover with a meringue made from egg whites and one-third cup sugar. Serve very cold. Other fruits may be used instead of bananas.

Fig and Raisin Pie

One cup raisins, one cup dried figs, half cup water, one cup sugar. Line pie plate with pastry and fill with raisins and dried figs cut in small pieces. Pour over, water and sugar together, cover with another piece of pastry and bake about twenty-five minutes or until brown. Serve either warm or cold.

EVERY DAY TAXATION

How few people realize that there is a form of taxation being levied every day on one and all of us—men and women alike! The result does not directly swell the country's revenue, although it is decidedly to the country's good that we should regulate this more or less unconscious and inevitable levy.

Daily our strength, our vitality and our endurance are taxed; frequently also our tolerance, control and patience.

The amount taxed varies, and what abatement can be had rests entirely in our hands.

The woman who sets about her day's duties cheerfully and happily is far less taxed than the one who makes a hardship of everything, and possibly the worst of a good job.

Grumblers and pessimists pay the most, willing workers and optimists the least.

Every woman should bear in mind that these deductions are liable to be made from her capital, and she should have, if possible, a reserve fund upon which to draw in case of need.

And it rests with mothers to fix more or less the standard of taxation for their children.

But rightly taken this taxation need not be a burden, and with care it may be decreased to a minimum.

Clemenceau's Daughter Enroute to America On Lecture Tour

Premier Clemenceau's daughter, Madame Clemenceau, Jacquemaire, is soon to arrive in the United States and make her first appearance on the American lecture platform. It is probable she will visit the Northwest. Her itinerary has not yet been determined, but it is anticipated that it will include coast cities.

Is Literary Genius

The distinguished Frenchwoman has been closely associated with her father, the "grand old man of France," from whom she inherited much genius as a writer and speaker. In recent years she has been a regular contributor to the principal European periodicals, writing largely on social topics and Parisian life. She is also the author of several notable books, her latest work, "Les Hommes de Bonne Volonté," having gone through several editions.

In this book Madame Jacquemaire has given a graphic description of the sights and scenes she witnessed in the Red Cross hospitals at Verdun and Catigny, where she served as a nurse during the war. Among her patients were many wounded men belonging to the American army.

She has chosen for her subject "The Soul of France," her object being to discuss the home life, customs and characteristics of the French people. On these topics she is well qualified to speak, having studied conditions thoroughly in many parts of France. It is her hope that by describing the French people as they really are, and removing many misconceptions that may exist, she will be the means of promoting a better understanding between France and her allies.

Having had an American mother, Madame Jacquemaire has spoken English since her childhood days, and uses the language fluently as a writer and speaker.

Where We Women Differ

Man is a creature of inconsistency, writes Jane Doe in The London Daily Mail.

He will come home from the office frowning and fuming, having seen on the broad highway many young women, and many others not quite so young, wearing yards upon yards of transparent silk stockings, with bare arms, bare backs and a distinct note of airiness about their attire.

When he has had his dinner and composed a scorch of a letter to The Times about the barefacedness of it all he goes and spends his evening at the theatre, exhibiting to a thousand or more inoffensive persons—a perfectly naked head.

It is truly inconsistent, is it not? Almost indecent?

Any student of the human species as expressed in the male kind cannot fail to be impressed by this singular disregard of so many men for the proprieties.

Of course, it indicates, if nothing else, a brave heart.

For a bald head is not, and never can be, a thing of beauty.

Yet fifty men out of every hundred cannot, to put it as delicately as possible, keep all their hair on.

However, they show no great concern over the matter. Even the plainest of them do not, when this affliction seizes them, retire into private life or hide the offending heads under a bushel—or a wig.

They do not, as one hundred women out of every hundred would, raid every hairdresser's shop for all the bottled remedies ever brewed from camomile, bay rum, paraffin or common garden colored water. They do not call upon those learned gentlemen of the British Association to show cause why they have not yet produced a really efficient hair-raiser.

They are not, apparently, waiting with bated breath for Germany, that land of make-believe, to place on the market a substitute for the human scalp.

They just go on lifting their hats in public and in private, oblivious to, or careless of, craniums that are in parts as bald as a fivepenny egg.

There is only one consolation left to lovers of beauty in the human race.

No woman has yet shown either the courage or the inclination to usurp this very peculiar male privilege. For which one must indeed give fervent thanks.

It would be an awful world if they got into the careless habit of mislaying their transformations or leaving their twitches on the bureau when they took the air!

REDUCING THE HOUSE BILLS

It scarcely seems as if the housewife can look forward to reducing her bills in the future, unless, indeed, she is fortunate enough to possess a garden, when she can do so by preserving every atom of vegetable and fruit which can be spared from present consumption.

The housewife who has jams, jellies, pickles, dried and bottled or canned fruits and vegetables in a position to vary the menu and to provide soups, garnishes for stews and hashes, vegetable souffles, fruit puddings, tarts, foals, flans and moulds all of which cost her practically nothing.

ECHOES

Crosses and troubles a-many have proved me. One or two women (God bless them!) have loved me.

I've worked and dreamed, and I've talked at love. Of art and drink I've had my fill.

I've comforted here and I've succored there. I've faced my foes and I've backed my friends.

I've blundered and sometimes made amends. I've prayed for light, and I've known despair.

Now I look before as I look behind. Come storm, come shine, whatever befall.

With a grateful heart and a constant mind, For the end I know is the best of all.

—W.E. Henley.

Would they could sell us experience, though at diamond prices, but then no one would see the article second-hand.—Balzac.

Select Carefully Buckles for Pumps

Choose your slipper buckles carefully. Fashion adores these sparkling buckles, but not every woman can wear slipper buckles successfully. If a foot is large the buckles are apt to make it look larger, and if an instep is low, the slant or angle of the buckle emphasizes its flatness. Fashion says the bigger the buckle the smarter the effect, and this is true when the wearer has a tiny foot with a well-arched instep. Oddly enough, a woman with a number three foot can wear bigger slipper buckles than the woman possessed of a number five or six pedal extremity. If you have a long, slender foot with a rather flat instep, choose rather small slipper buckles and do not have them too sparkling. If your foot is broad as well as long, do not wear buckles at all—a section of slipper showing at either side of a buckle cruelly draws attention to your width C or D.

Take excellent care of cut steel slipper buckles, for once dulled or dented they are very hard to clean or polish. If you sojourn by the sea, keep your buckled slippers in your trunk, wrapped up, and do not let them stand in a closet—even on a shelf. Especially do not let them stand on the floor when not in use. Oval buckles are most becoming to some feet; square buckles to others. A pump foot usually looks better with oval slipper buckles and a slender one with square buckles. Either kind demands silk stockings, as a background, for sparkling slipper buckles are supposed to accompany a dress-up, formal costume. They are not as good style for the street, or for wear with tailored suits, as buttoned boots, which fashion much fancies now, and they should never be worn with sport clothes, for slipper buckles and outing togs do not agree at all.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Oranges and grapefruit, if bought direct from a responsible grocer with a reputation to keep, should last all through the closed season for these fruits. Buy sound, tree-ripened fruit, and spread it in its original papers on shelves or racks, so that the juicy globes do not touch. The fruit should be gone over weekly and the softest put to use.

Russet apples will not shrivel all Winter if kept in a dry, cool place, packed in sand. Apples wrapped in tissue paper and spread on light racks hung from the beams in the cellar will keep till the last one is eaten.

Grease spots on wallpaper may be removed by applying a paste of calcined magnesite and water. Use boiled water that has stood till it has time to drop any minerals it had in suspension. Allow the paste to dry on the spot, then carefully peel it off with a sharp knife. Repeat if necessary.

Lemons ought never to be allowed to dry up. It is so simple to keep them plump. Some people recommend packing them in a crock in dry sand, arranging so that no two lemons touch. This for a quantity. For the usual half dozen on hand at once, it is better to cover them with cold water, weighting them to keep them down. The water should be changed twice a week.

Trunks, suit cases, etc., of heavy leather want dressing once a year with seal's foot oil to keep them pliable. They last years longer if not

neglected. Mildew on leather comes off if it is rubbed with vaseline on a flannel cloth.

Unless you have a high fire screen arched over to meet the chimney, an asbestos rug to lay before the fire makes for a quiet mind.

Sometimes a settle beside the fire is a woodbox in disguise. It may be filled from the cellar if a portion of the flooring is cut.

Cranberries keep almost indefinitely in crocks under cold water.

An opened bottle of olives will not gather a film of mold if a layer of olive oil is floated on the brine.

Match scratches on painted woodwork may be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting, then with a soapy cloth.

Willow furniture which no longer comes white with a salt water scrub may be attained a beautiful bronze color with bitumen.

Rust stains on matting where iron casters have sat may be removed with muriatic acid. Moisten the spot with hot water, apply the corrosive stuff with a medicine dropper till it turns bright yellow. Quickly sop up with boiling water, drying with a blotter, repeating the process several times to take out the acid lest it eat a hole. Then rinse with ammonia water.

POINTS ABOUT POLISHING

1. Before beginning to polish furniture see that a proper supply of old pieces of flannel and some soft dusters are in readiness, together with the polish you intend to use.

2. Clean the furniture before polishing it, as if all dirt and grease are removed a better polish is obtained. Wash it, therefore, with a cloth wrung out in warm water to which vinegar has been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quart of water. Dry with a soft cloth. Black walnut furniture can be cleaned before applying the polish by dipping a piece of flannel in paraffin and rubbing it into the wood until dry.

3. When applying any furniture polish out a little on a piece of flannel and rub it over the surface of the furniture, then polish with a soft duster. Use a second duster to give a final brilliance.

4. Remember it is the hard rubbing given with the dusters that imparts the high polish, not the amount of polish used. As the old Lancashire lady said to her maid, "It's plenty of elbow grease you want, Mary."

5. To remove bruises in furniture wet the bruise with warm water, then fold a piece of brown paper several times, soak it with water, and lay it on the place. Hold a hot iron over the paper until the moisture has evaporated. Repeat this operation until the bruise is level with the surface. Be careful to wet the paper each time and keep the bruise wet.

I must say again, plainly, that I am opposed to class rule or to class feeling. While I hope to see all classes emancipated, I do not wish to see any class ruling in the interests of a class. We have had class rule for many centuries, and its results have been bad. Were the power transferred to any other class, the results might be better, and they might not be so good. It is time we began to think nationally.—Robert Blackford.

Suburb and Country

Agriculture is a first principle: on it rests the life and happiness of mankind.—John A. Dwyer

PROSPECTS IN SHEEP-RAISING

There are some experienced men who believe that Vancouver Island will eventually develop sheep raising to one of her leading farm industries. "With a climate, mild and genial, rocky, well-watered, diversified ranges, and a great variety of food, so essential to the development of a vigorous type of sheep; with a market second to none and cultivated areas capable of producing forage crops in abundance, the number of sheep on our Island should be greatly increased." So wrote the late J. D. Reid, one of the largest and most successful sheep raisers in the southern part of the Island, and the subject at least merits the careful attention of those who are looking to farming for their living.

Most farming land on the coast included a proportion that is either unsuitable for, or has not yet been brought under, cultivation. Usually this makes a good range for sheep where they can get their living practically all the year. In fact, it is due to this very ease and facility with which they can be kept that, somewhat paradoxically as it may seem, has given rise to such failures as have occurred. Believing there was "nothing in it," men with no experience in sheep have bought a flock and turned them loose and given them no further attention. The ewes have been neglected during the lambing season with consequent losses, and losses have also occurred through dogs and panthers. In such circumstances success could not fairly be expected.

Before going into the business it should be seen that there is sufficient food on the range for the number of sheep to be kept, and there should be sufficient cleared land in addition on which to raise enough clover and roots to bring the sheep through the winter in good condition, for care at this time results in more lambs and stronger lambs in the spring. A good way of increasing the food supply is carried out on some bush ranches by slashing and burning all the trees up to a foot in diameter and sowing the burnt clear spaces with orchard grass and clover. The sheep then have the shelter of the trees and ample food for practically all the year.

The one drawback to the industry on the Island consists in the depredations committed by panthers. The loss is reckoned at 10 per cent by some owners and even higher by others. The fact that even then a good profit is made is evidence of the possibilities there are in the business. But such a loss is to be regretted and the thrifty sheep raiser will want to eliminate it as much as possible and place the 10 per cent to the credit side of his account by giving the flock more shepherding. It should be looked up frequently and if losses have occurred the panthers can be watched for and often tracked down and destroyed. One farmer who has had a wide experience in Scotland and in Mexico believes that the problem can be solved by properly trained dogs. These can be trained to shepherd the flock, constantly patrolling it, and while one dog might be unable to cope with a determined robber, two dogs working together would render the case hopeless for any panther. Such a practice is carried out in Mexico to protect the sheep from the much more savage beasts of prey there, and with admirable success. It would seem that sheepmen have not availed themselves of the possibilities that lie in the faithful helper of shepherds in other countries. Properly trained sheep dogs, however, are the only ones to be considered, for the mongrel and the undisciplined is only a menace and the losses that have occurred in the more settled districts have rightly resulted in very strict laws which have had a very good effect in reducing the trouble.

With the losses from these two causes brought to a minimum, sheep raising should have a very bright future, but the intending investor should study the details carefully with the help of the valuable assistance always available at the Department of Agriculture in the form of bulletins and advice from the experienced heads of the different branches. The experience of successful men in his own district is also valuable and usually adjusted to his own particular problems, and by making a moderate start at first he should be able to work into a profitable business.

A Well-Grown Young Tree Planted Four Years



few who have made the experiment declare it to be one of the great pasture lands of the West.

For the most part, sheep that have been pastured in the valley have been brought in by train from Alberta at great expense, the most notable flock being that of Mr. John Harvey, of Milk River, Alberta, who recently pastured 20,000 sheep in the vicinity of Elko.

Mr. Harvey, in conversation with the writer, gave out as his opinion that a great future lay in store for the Kootenay Valley if the people turned their attention to sheep raising. His estimate of a million sheep finding pasture in the valley he considered conservative. This is borne out as being fact, as the area pastured off by the Harvey flock is ridiculously small when compared with the vast extent of ground as yet untouched.

Even the mountain tops are valuable for pasture, as is evidenced by the fact of 150 sheep of the Harvey brand having got away, being loose for upwards of a month. They were found on the summit of the Broadwood Mountain, 7,000 feet above sea level, and in the pink of condition. Mr. Harvey experienced no difficulty in getting them down, and announced his intention of running a large band on the same mountain next year.

One feature of sheep raising in the Kootenay Valley is the necessity for putting up winter feed. The sheep will require hay from three to four months each year. It is estimated that one ton of hay will successfully winter twelve sheep. It may be stated that sufficient hay land is available in the valley to provide winter feed for unlimited sheep.

It would be well if the Department of Agriculture would give some time to investigating the possibilities of the Kootenay Valley as regards sheep-raising. Such an industry would prove to be a valuable future asset to the Province, for if sheep can be raised, wool can be carded, spun and woven.

With our yet to be developed water power at Elko and Bull River, we have the possibility of unlimited cheap power.

It is not such a far cry from wool to cloth; we can grow the wool, yes, and we can spin it and weave it, too, if we turn our hand to it.

It behooves us, then, as British Columbians to check off our natural resources and push them to the limit. Grass will grow sheep, sheep will provide wool, wool will make cloth, and with the help of our unlimited water power, the whole is possible.

Development should be our watchword; let us all assist. Make it easy for the man who is willing to risk his capital and give his time to the development of a new industry. It means prosperity to us all if we do.

MANURE AND SEASONS

There are two groups of fertilizers that help to counteract the bad effects of a late season—nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Nitrogenous manures cause the plant to push ahead more quickly in spite of the coldness of the soil, and thus to attain a more rapid rate of growth and development. For cereals in late spring, for cabbage and for mangolds and grass also, the best nitrogenous fertilizers to use are nitrate of soda, nitrate of ammonia, or nitrate of lime, but for swedes, turnips, rape and potatoes a wider choice is possible, and sulphate of ammonia may be used instead if it is more convenient. Phosphates are of value in a late season by hastening root development in the early days of plant growth and hastening the ripening process later on. After the recent cold, wet and snowy weather it will be desirable to inspect the crops and see whether help is needed and if it is still possible to secure an earlier start and earlier harvest.

A good remedy against slugs is to procure some fresh lime, shell lime will do. Dissolve in water, strain through muslin or scrim into a watering can, the straining prevents any sediment from passing through and choking the rose. Sprinkling the foliage and surface soil will keep the slugs away. This is an easily applied and simple remedy.

The Home Garden

Notes for the Week.

Now is a good time to prune currant and gooseberry bushes. Remember that with black currants next year's fruit will be borne on this year's growth of shoots, so only the weakest of these should be cut away. All fruit bushes should be pruned, so that the bush will have a rather open appearance; all very old wood should be taken away and the weakest of the new wood. If the bushes are young, it is a good idea to arrange so that long, strong branches are trained from the short main stem and cross-cutting branches cut out. These laterals are not cut close to the base, but a stub bearing one or two buds is left on which to bear fruit. The advantage of this method of training is that the fruit is easily picked—the network of branches that is allowed on some gooseberry bushes is positively wicked—and the sun and air being given free access, the fruit is much finer in quality.

Cuttings of bush fruits can be planted now to increase the stock. These should be cut from the side of the bush rather than from the top, as the lower the branch is the greater is its power to strike root. The cutting should be made just below a bud, straight across and with a sharp knife. It should not be more than twelve inches long. It is then inserted in a bed of good earth where the cuttings can be undisturbed for a year, when they will be ready to transplant into the fruit compartment. When inserting the cuttings mar-gardeners prefer to plant them in a slanting direction rather than upright, as they have a better chance of striking.

Apple trees and roses, which in our climate are so much afflicted with mildew, should be sprayed now with a mixture of bluestone and lime—Bordeaux mixture—as it is at this time that the sports spread.

A sowing of spinach, lettuce and cress could be made in a warm and sheltered place, and if the winter is not too severe it will be ready for use early in the spring.

In the general tidying-up which all good gardeners do at this time of year, do not forget the value of wood ashes. Separate the leaves and vegetable part of the refuse, as this is more valuable dug into the ground unburnt. Of all the rest—sticks, branches, woody stalks, as well as rubbish from the house—make a smother fire, the opposite of a bright bonfire, by keeping it banked with the denser and slower burning stuff; this way will afford the most ash of the best quality. Do not allow it to get wet, but keep it dry until you are ready to dig it in. Ash contains the much needed potash in a form that is immediately available for plant use. It also contains a small amount of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent of carbonate of lime. Its value as a fertilizer thus ranks high and one season's growth after its use will amply demonstrate the fact.

When planting the spring garden do not forget that the bulbs make only a part of the effect. They should be set off and unified by some of the numerous carpeting plants which bloom at the same time. Arabis—known better as white rock—double and single, the purple aubrietia, the perennial yellow alyssum, the various shades of polyanthus and primrose should be arranged with the hyacinths and tulips to make the mass of color so much to be desired. All will grow easily from cuttings or division of the root stock if done now.

Improving Farm Stock

If we could only impress it on the minds of every farmer that certain results invariably follow certain conditions, we would be a long distance on the road towards the ideal dairy animal, says Hoard's Dairymen. Everything connected with a cow is the result of a purpose, whether it be for offence or defence, speed or draft, or protection to the young or herself. In the wild state the characteristics are so evenly developed that no one of them is prominent; she runs neither to fat nor milk, her whole body is of equal value. But as soon as we begin to breed her for our own use we find in certain ways she must be modified. The men who breed for beef find that the wild animal is not suitable for their purpose. It is too full in some places, too deficient in others, too much bone here, too little flesh there. Consequently they begin to breed toward a certain form, and we find that everything is subservient to that form. They have rounded, filled out and padded until they have produced an animal in which everything that can possibly draw from the flesh-producing power is eliminated. The men who have had the most success with dairy animals have been equally successful, only in another direction. They have found that a large amount of flesh on an animal is kept up at the expense of the milk flow. A pound of flesh on an animal requires a certain amount of feed to keep up its vitality, to replace the waste that is continually going on, and to supply the power that is necessary for its transportation when on the animal. All this must be supplied at the expense of the milk production. In proportion as the breeder has recognized this fact, he has reduced the superfluous flesh, has carefully fostered any tendency toward an increase in the milk-producing organs, and by continuous and progressive selection towards the result sought has given us the dairy cow. In proportion as the breeder allows himself to deviate from this type, he is introducing factors which decrease, in proportion to the change introduced the results he has so long worked for. It may be that the change is towards beef; if so, every pound of meat, so produced is at the expense of the milk. If he merely allows his animals to revert to the nature type, producing neither beef nor milk, it may be that such an animal is better prepared for undergoing exposure and poor feed, but she will not fill the breeder's pocket book, although she may save him veterinary bills. Dairy cows are not kept to withstand hardship or privation. A scrub bull may save a dollar at the beginning, but it is at the expense of many dollars lost in the future.

PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

"People who are thinking of planting trees and shrubs should be urged to do it in the fall and not put it off till spring," said one of British Columbia's leading nurserymen to the writer once. It is valuable advice that is very little heeded. As the dull, short days of winter approach most people seem to lose all interest in outdoor matters, and planting is left until the bright promise of spring lures them into action. If the spring is backward this sort of gardener is, too, and at last his order is rushed to the nursery when the buds are bursting into leaf all round him, indicating that the season has gone by for safe transplanting. It is true that the nurseries can retard their stock—knowing the weakness of human nature, they must do so or sacrifice a large part of their sales—but the retarded plants have then to put forth leaves and roots in an advanced state of the season and their growth is materially injured. Then the dry weather comes on, the roots have not secured any extensive hold and the owner wonders why he has such poor luck and probably blames the nursery.

There are three primary conditions that are essential to success with trees and shrubs of all kinds, and no amount of subsequent fussing with them will make up for neglect of any one of the three. These are: Good stock, right preparation of the soil and the right season for planting. To take the last first so as to dismiss the subject, the best time for planting is in the fall after leaves are off; the roots are then well settled by the winter rains and they are ready for work the moment growth begins, which, let it be noted, takes place long before there is any evidence visible. But planting can go on practically all winter in this climate, if fall planting is impossible for some reason, only a rigid resolve should be made not to plant after the end of February.

As regards the stock, most novices are unable to tell by looking at it whether a tree is clean, vigorous and free from disease. The one safeguard is to get it from a reliable grower. To save ten cents or so per tree by buying stock that has not the guarantee of a well-reputed name behind it is utterly folly. In the vicinity of Victoria there are nurseries as good as can be found anywhere and there is not the slightest need to go further afield.

Finally we come to the preparation of the soil.

Pastoral Possibilities of the Kootenay Valley

In the past, previous to the late war, a great deal of attention was drawn to the agricultural lands of the Kootenay Valley, and some attempts were made to establish colonies (for the most part composed of English families) for the purpose of developing so-called fruit lands.

It cannot be said that a great deal of success was attained by the founders of these fruit growing colonies. There are many reasons why such meagre results crowned the efforts of the would-be fruit growers. First of all, the climate.

Like many other mountain regions, the climate of the Kootenay Valley is astonishingly varied. A mile or two may make a great deal of difference as regards air currents, and to a great extent the growing of fruit in the region under discussion, is dependent on its situation as related to the various currents of air that make or unmake an orchard.

It cannot be denied, that some good young orchards exist in the valley drained by the Kootenay River, nor can it be truthfully said that the quality of the fruit grown in favored localities is of inferior quality. But it can be said and proved that the amount of land suited to the growing of fruit is of such limited area as to make it a mere by-issue as compared to the pastoral possibilities of the hills and benches along the rim of the Kootenay trench.

Boost as we may, the Kootenay Valley can never be made a fruit growing or agricultural area except in a limited sense, for apart from its varied climatic conditions, the question of soil is one not likely to be overlooked by the prospective agricul-

It would be a good idea to reflect, first of all, upon how long the trees are likely to occupy the ground. Probably this will be as long as the owner is likely to need them, for it is a common matter for apple trees, for instance, to be in good bearing for forty or fifty years. It is surely but reasonable, then, to give the best possible attention to preparing ground that will be occupied untouched except for top cultivation for so long. This does not mean for a moment that nothing is subsequently done to the ground, but it is urged that no care can be too great when it is to last for so many years. Yet many people will expend more care on preparing for an annual crop than upon preparing for trees. The land must first be well drained. It should then be ploughed and subsoiled, or if within the limits of a garden the ground should be trenched. The soil should be worked in this way to a depth of eighteen inches, if deeper so much the better. This will give ample root room and will help greatly to conserve moisture.

This is eminently the best preparation, and it would be carried out in many more instances even by people who think they haven't time if they could see the vigorous growth that results. However, sometimes this care is impossible, especially on a new place where everything seems to need doing at the same time. The alternative, then, is to make the holes deeper and larger than is necessary to admit the roots in their natural position; this will give room for the needed root growth—such a thing as crowding the roots into a hole too small for them should be avoided with abhorrence.

Fruit trees do not require very rich soil, but in digging the hole keep the top soil and the bottom soil separate and after setting in the trees throw in the top soil first, which is always much richer than that beneath; this will give the tree a good strong start. The earth should be worked in carefully, if necessary by hand, so that no empty spaces are left, and after the roots are well covered the earth may be pressed in firmly with the foot. If the soil last thrown in—which was the bottom layer taken out—is rather poor, some manure may be incorporated with it, but no fresh manure should ever come in contact with the roots. Mixed with the top soil, however, it will gradually wash downward and afford food for the root-reaching fibres.

turist. Like its climate, the land of the Kootenay is varied, with a preponderance of light gravelly soil that can never be made to yield adequate returns for the labor that would have to be expended on it to make it yield a crop.

Irrigation would certainly help the situation greatly, but the expense of irrigating the vast acreage now arid would be so great as to render it prohibitive, inasmuch as less than 10 per cent of the entire area under irrigation would be available from an agricultural viewpoint by reason of the poverty of the soil.

The Kootenay Valley was, and still is, a lumbering country. For some years yet it will continue to saw and ship lumber. It still has large reserves of forest land, but the most anxious of its lumbermen foresees the time when the last merchantable tree will be cut and the last board shall have left the mill yard. The vast cut off areas fire swept and barren of timber point in no uncertain manner to the rapidly nearing end of the great lumber industry which for years has been the mainstay of the area drained by the Kootenay.

It is time, then, to look about for the means to establish new industries. One of the answers is the raising of sheep.

Just as the fires follow in the wake of the lumberman, just as inevitably does the wild grass spring up after the fires. Thousands of acres of land now cut over and swept by fire and on every acre can be found sustenance for sheep. No matter if the soil is gravelly, the grass is there in greater or lesser quantity, and every blade can be made to yield its quota of wool and mutton.

To date there are but few men engaged in this time honored occupation of tending their flocks and herds in this wonderfully grassed valley, but the

Yarns That They Spin at the Old Shack

"AMONG THE PHEASANTS"

By Richard L. Poole

"Magnificent bird, isn't he, boys? Just look at those colors and the way they change as the light strikes them. Pretty hard to beat that for a color scheme, if you ask me. Seems a pity to pluck a bird like that and eat him, doesn't it?"

Harry had been lucky enough to bag a fine old ring-neck cock on his way up to the old shack. It was in full plumage, undamaged by the shot, and he was fondly stroking the feathers and admiring the game before handing it over to the tender mercies of Tom, the chef.

"Yes, that's a fine old bird, Harry," old Dick answered. "Must be quite an old stager from the look of those spurs, and I guess it was time he made way for some of the younger generation. Shouldn't wonder if he's a bit tough when he's cooked."

"Tough nothing, you old knocker!" Tom's pride as a culinary expert was touched. "He looks fine now, as Harry says, but you wait till I've fixed him up and you see him all brown and sizzling, with all the trimmings, and then you won't be talking so loud about his beautiful feathers, I'll bet you."

"Tom, you're a disgusting old pot hunter, but I suppose it has to be. Here's your old bird. Take him and do your worst, but he's a certainly a beauty and it seems a shame."

"D'you know, Harry," old Dick chips in, "seeing you handle that old ring-neck took me back to the day I shot my first of his breed in the home country of his clan. Of course, I know it's the correct thing to boost good old British Columbia as the sportsman's paradise, and that's all right, but there is game to be had in other parts of the world—quite a lot of it, so, if you won't be bored by a few reminiscences of pheasant shooting in the land of origin of those we have here, I'll tell you a little about pheasants as I saw them in the country where they are probably the thickest—that is, for wild birds—and where their different species are probably the most numerous—China. I don't know anything about the shooting in the parts of China best known to white men, but I put in three years right in the heart of the country, some 1,300 miles from Shanghai."

Birds Plentiful; Guns Scarce

"Now, there's a country where you get some pheasant shooting, believe me. You see, although the population is thick, to put it mildly, and cultivation has been carried out wherever possible, the pheasants have no modern artillery to exterminate them; there are no motor cars to shoot them from, and they are still abundant—to put it mildly again. It's a big country, of course, varies in character and climate and consequently in variety and stock of game."

"Although I was there for three years, I was stuck in the same place all the time (no, Tom, I wasn't a missionary), and I had no opportunity to travel, but that was the one time in my life when I had free shooting—shot where I liked and made my own game laws, with nobody making any objection and no trespassers will be prosecuted" signs stuck up just where, for instance, I had spotted a bunch of pheasants feeding."

"That old chap of yours there, might be the brother of the first of his kind I got in my home land. I hadn't been there very long before I was out for a prowling with the old shotgun, and hadn't gone very far when I spotted the old cock feeding in the middle of a small dried-off rice field among the stubble. As I sneaked along to get in range, he ran into a little low scrub on the bank at the side of the field and stayed there till I got right up close. I kicked the scrub. Up he got and down he came, just such another beauty as yours. My first native Chinese ring-neck, and I can remember well how I sat down on that bank and smoothed his feathers and admired his coloring just as you were doing. They're the commonest kind of pheasant in that country, and are, I believe, distributed all over it with slight variations of plumage. Some I got had only a few white feathers where the ring should be, and others no white at all, though otherwise just the same."

Even More Brilliant

"But that color scheme is nothing for showiness compared with some of the other kinds I bagged later. Maybe you've noticed that big fellow with the black, white, brown and gold plumage and the long tail in one of the sporting goods store windows in Victoria—a Reeves pheasant. Well, how would you like to get in among a bunch of those boys and see them streaming away from you in the sun. A gorgeous sight, believe me, and I've seen it. That boy in the shop window is not so big as a second year native and his tail is shorter. I've shot them with the tail feathers measuring five feet and a half, and believe they are sometimes longer, though they are apt to get frayed a bit at the ends from trailing on the ground."

"Now that, to my mind, is the bird for Vancouver Island, and I'd very much like to see them introduced here. In the first place, they are natural hill birds; I never saw them anywhere but in hilly country, and for another thing, they're timber birds. Wherever I found some big standing timber out there—pine timber—I knew there was a good chance of getting a Reeves, but never saw any far away from the big trees."

"They've tried 'em in England and say they're no good. Don't suppose they are in that country; much too flat for them. They'll run, of course, same as any other pheasant I ever heard of, if they can, and they're pretty speedy, but get them in the hills where they belong and they're some sporting bird, half as big again as a ring-neck, at least half as fast again on the wing, magnificent to look at and better to eat, and that's saying something."

"One funny thing I noticed about them was that in the shooting season I always found the hens together and the cocks together, never mixed, and another thing that the hens seemed harder to get a shot at than the cocks—provision of nature maybe."

Can Fight a Bit

"I've heard the objection made that, if they were put down here, they would kill off the ring-necks. I doubt it. I've shot both kinds in the same afternoon within pretty close distance of each other and I've got a hunch that Mr. Ringneck would soon learn sense and keep out of Mr. Reeves' way. If he was fool enough to get gay and want to fight, he'd stand about as much chance as I would with Jack Dempsey, but there is room for both."

"You fellows would have laughed if you'd seen me with the first big Reeves cock I ever shot. He was a lone bird. I'd walked some six miles to where the natives told me there was a likely spot. He got up almost as soon as I reached the ground—out of range. I marked the direction of his flight, hunted round for a good hour with my

native dog till I put him up again, made a straight shot, raced the dog to retrieve him, deposited him carefully in the back of my old British Columbia hunting coat with his tail sticking out a yard or more, and made straight tracks for home, tickled just a bit, you bet."

"I've got his skin now and the tail measures five feet four and a half inches exactly. If you don't believe me, bring along a tape measure and you can prove it for yourselves."

"Another bird they told me would drive all the poor ring-necks to a miserable end is the golden pheasant. Maybe he would, but I doubt it. He's nothing like the game bird the other is, though I had some fun shooting a few for specimens."

Like a Reformer

"There weren't very many where I was and it meant a whole day to get to their haunts and back, but I bagged one or two. They used to frequent the highest and steepest hills, and skulked for the most part in the brush. They used to come down into the valleys in the early morning to feed, so the natives told me, but, as there were, as I told you, none near our quarters I never got there early enough to catch them on the fields."

"I've heard an old golden cock 'chi-kay, chi-kay' away within a few yards of me without being able to get a glimpse of him or put him up, and it was only after several unsuccessful trips that I bagged one at last."

"Look here, Harry, suppose you imagine that old deer hide you're squatting on is a magic carpet, and I'll try and make it transport you to Szechuen in the Orient—where the magic carpets come from, you know. Ready? Go!"

"Hullo, here we are. This is the Wen-shan-chiang country, Harry; should be some golden pheasants up in those hills; were the last time I was down here. Let me introduce you. That grinning gentleman in the red coat and the dirty face with the hieroglyphics on his back and chest, straw sandals and umbrella, is our personal bodyguard. We're not likely to need his protection from bodily harm, but he's useful to carry the lunch and stuff. Those three ragged looking chaps in the blue dungarees look a bit forbidding, perhaps, but they're good-natured chaps, if dirty. I arranged for them to meet us here and you'll find they're pretty active on their feet; they'll come in useful before it's time to go home. Oh, you're looking at those two dogs they've brought with them. Rather different from your famous pointers, but they're just what we want for this job. I've told these coolies that the 'foreign big men,' that's you and me, 'old chap, want to get a jin-jee, that's their lingo for a golden pheasant, and I've promised them a hundred cash each for every cock bird we bag. Don't be alarmed, it won't break you if we get a dozen; it's only about five cents each in real money."

Likely Country

"You notice this is rather a narrow valley and the hills on each side are pretty steep. If you started to climb them, you'd find yourself in pretty thick going. The birds are up there, but you'd never see them if you went in after them. Now we'll just post ourselves a little way up the hill on this side and wait events, and if we don't get a shot before long, we'll plumb out of luck. The coolies know their job, so, if you're all ready, let's go."

"You think driving is a poor way to get birds, do you, Harry? Well, it's just this way. If you walk them up, you may possibly get a shot, if you're exceptionally lucky, but, if you do, it will be an easy straight-away. You wait here till those boys get round that other hill and start down towards us, and, unless you're out of luck, you'll get a shot which will try your skill. They'll come straight down that hill full speed and then turn over the valley on to this one. They'll be up above your head and you'll want to lead 'em good and plenty. Look out, now, they're starting over the ridge. Hear 'em shout; there's something moving. There he is, boy; see him, just like a flaming arrow darting across that dark brown scrub. He's out of range, that boy, but better luck next time. Keep your eyes peeled; when they come, they come quick. Mark! mark! right at you! Good shot, old man. He's your bird, dead as mutton; you've got your first golden pheasant. Talk about a color scheme. Joseph's coat had nothing on that. Marvellous, isn't it, and to think that most of the time it's hidden away in the bush where man can't see it. But I don't think he'd be much of a sporting bird back in old British Columbia; the country's a bit different there; still, he'd do all right up in the mountains, maybe, and an occasional glimpse of him would be good for the eyes."

Some Other Varieties

"Now if you're satisfied with your specimen and want a little variety, maybe we'll take a hike over the hill and see if we can find a few bamboo pheasants. They're fine little birds, Harry, more like a partridge than a pheasant, though they label them bamboo pheasants in the Kensington Museum, the only other place I ever saw them. You'll find them in coveys at the edge of the bamboo scrub mostly, and they're mighty good shooting. Alarm clock birds I call them; you'd know why, if you were here in the early morning, from the noise they make and the way they keep repeating the same notes over and over again till I reckon they get out of breath. What's that you say? Silver pheasants? No, they're aren't any in this part that I have ever heard of, though lots in the next province, and, if you went over to that big mountain range you can just see in the distance, you'd probably find it easy to get the Tragopan pheasant, a gaudy fellow with a broad tail, shaped like a blue grouse more than a pheasant. He's got a brilliant red and crimson coloring, with eyes, or ocelli, as the scientific fellows call them, all over his feathers, two fleshy sort of horns of the brightest blue you ever saw on his head and a sort of bib under his chin marked with the same blue."

"Hullo, Harry! What's the matter? Oh! I see; you've rolled off the magic carpet, and here we are back in good old British Columbia. Well, it's a good place to be, anyway. No place like home, but I hope you enjoyed your little trip."

"Affection can withstand very severe storms of vigor, but not a long polar frost of indifference.—Sir Walter Scott."

"It is a maxim with me that no man was ever written out of reputation but by himself.—Richard Bentley."

"Is that a wonder which happens in two hours, and does it cease to be wonderful if happening in two millions?—Carlyle."

THE CANADIAN

He stands firm on his soil his face upflung,
Fronting a glow, the future's tale untold;
And through his fingers rain the varying gold
Of fields and orchards endless, prairie-strung.
Free as his wilds he walks a king among
Earth's smaller souls; he is not bought nor sold;
But like his mountains' ever-climbing fold,
He reaches up to where the stars are hung.

O, splendid past where not a page is soiled
With treachery's shame nor peoples' wronged,
Oppress;
O, vaster dawn to which his feet have toiled
Widening in unknown day toward the West!
Dare he but keep the vision, hold the gleam,
All life is his—action, achievement, dream.
—Clara Maude Garrett.

Ypres After the War

The future of Ypres is still uncertain, writes a correspondent in The London Times. No one knows at present to what extent the town will be rebuilt as it was. All that is certain is that the former population of some 18,000 souls are now for the most part at Paris-Plage and Blankenberghe, and that most of them are anxious to return "home." There are more than a thousand people living in Ypres today, but these are mainly adventurers from Brussels and elsewhere who have been attracted by the chance of making money out of visitors. A new Ypres is rising among the ruins of the old, but it is a wooden Ypres, of a character altogether repulsive to all who realize that a quarter of a million lives were given to defend the salient which takes its name from the town.

The new Ypres is a place of estaminets, of mobs of picture postcard hawkers, of chaps-a-bances and pleasure omnibuses, of souvenir hunters and noise. There is a so-called "British Tavern" in the Grand Place itself, and the road to the Menin Gate is lined with places of refreshment. In the town and its vicinity there are 135 cafes and estaminets, and everywhere among the tumbled heaps of bricks and plaster, stone and girders, men are eagerly hammering and building to increase the number.

It must be remembered that the Belgian people, as a whole, do not in the least realize what Ypres means to Britain and the Dominions. If they heard of Ypres during the enemy occupation, of their country, it was only to hear that the Germans had the town. Of the mighty struggle in the salient and of the tenacity and valor and sacrifice that enabled us to hold it, they know little or nothing. Ypres to them is a Belgian town destroyed in the war, just as Dixmude and Neuport were destroyed, and Thourout, Roulers and Furnes were partly destroyed. To them there seems nothing indecent in carrying away something of the debris as a souvenir, and still less in picnicking joyously among the ruins. I crossed the battlefields from Elverdinghe to Passchendaele by way of Boesinghe, Langemark, Poelcapelle and Westroosebeke on foot the other day, and except for working parties of British troops, German prisoners, or Chinese and the motorists on the Ypres road between Poelcapelle and Westroosebeke, I met nobody but an English officer who was showing his wife where trenches were once held by his battalion. After the noise of the cars, the clink of glasses and the laughter of the throng in Ypres it seemed good to be alone among the desolation of the ridges, where tall rushes in the shell holes and rank grasses and a few hardy flowers covering the torn earth, only partially veiled the convulsions of the years of conflict. Up there, at any rate, the wounds of war were something more than a spectacle to be casually appraised between an aperitif and lunch.

The Belgian Government has shown itself very willing to consider all reasonable proposals in the way of conserving the ruins and of erecting memorials. It has declared that the remains of the Cloth Hall, cathedral and adjacent buildings will be left as they are. Even so, a considerable amount of attention will be needed if the walls and tower are to be rendered proof against the weather. It has agreed that a museum shall be erected on the spot where General Mercier fell. It has allotted to the Canadians certain sites by the Menin Gate; it has promised a site for the erection of an English church. There has been talk of preserving the whole of the remains of the town as a memorial. But those who have made this suggestion take little account of the conservation of the Belgian freeholder, or of the cost of expropriating him. It is to be presumed that, locally, expropriation on any large scale would be a highly unpopular proceeding.

If nothing is done to intervene, it is probable that a year or two will see the private houses of the town rebuilt practically as they were before the war. Nothing is more remarkable—nor more characteristic of the Belgian people—than the way in which, all over the country, they appear to have been satisfied with their old houses. While to the foreign observer it would seem that Belgium has at the present time an exceptional opportunity for effecting improvements in housing, it must be remembered that in Belgium local autonomy and the sense of private liberty are peculiarly strong, and there exists very little legislation to prevent a freeholder from building any kind of house, however ugly or insanitary, that suits him. One can only hope that enlightened Belgian opinion will prevent the erection of "atrocities" on the sites surrounding the central area which is to be left intact. Meanwhile steps should be taken before it is too late to prevent the estaminet and souvenir shop from taking root and defiling the more sacred part of the town. They should be confined to the quarter around the station.

FUTILITY

Sink, thou strange heart, up to thy rest.
Pine now no more, to pine in vain.
Still doth the moon on heaven's breast
Call the floods home again.
Doth not the Summer faint at last?
Do not her restless rivers flow
What that her transient day is past
To hide them in ice and snow?
All this thy world an end shall make:
Planet to star return again;
The universe, to sleep from wake.
In a last peace remain
Alas, the futility of care
An idle argument on the air
We love not, nor believe.
—Walter de la Mare, in Westminster Gazette.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

Love, Honor and Obey! Overhaul your catechism until you find that passage and when found, turn the leaf down.—Dombey and Son.

Art of Camouflage

A side of the war which much interested the public was the art made of camouflage, says The London Times. But while the struggle continued only partial glimpses of this new art were obtainable. More can now be learned of it from an exhibition of works by camouflage artists and examples of camouflage which occupy three galleries at Burlington House. The collection is representative not only of the two principal military organizations—the Camouflage Park and Camouflage School—but also of the naval dazle-painting section of the Machine Gun Corps and Tank Corps Camouflage School.

The French were before us in taking up the study of methods of concealment, and to the end they practised them on a larger scale. But from a small beginning made in 1916, the British Camouflage Park developed into a large organization, employing about sixty officers, 400 N.C.O.'s and men and some thousands of civilians. Most of the officers and many of the N.C.O.'s and men were artists, and the exhibition comprises, besides examples of camouflage modelled on a small scale, pictures of the effects of camouflage and of camouflage workers at their task, views of battlefields and ruins in the war zone, and a number of sea pieces, with dazle and other craft illustrating the naval side of the war.

The second picture in the catalogue—Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon J. Solomon's "Our First O. P. Tree"—brings to one's notice a very striking example of camouflage. Trees in suitable spots for use as artillery observation posts were in a number of cases pulled up and steel bullet-proof imitations substituted during the night. In another picture—a portrait (149)—may be seen among the accessories a model of a soldier's head made by camouflage workers to draw the fire of snipers. When such a head had been perforated by a bullet the line of perforation pointed to the spot where the sniper was concealed, and the spot was promptly drenched with fire. The baffling effects of dazle-painting are well shown in a number of paintings and drawings, conspicuous among which is Lieutenant Christopher Clark's picture of the Aquitania, completely broken up, to the eye, by stripes and jags and other strange markings.

Artificial Fields

The models of camouflaged places are most interesting and instructive to study. The problem which had to be attempted was not merely that of cheating the human eye—a comparatively simple matter—but of evading detection by photographs from the air. Guns were often hidden beneath areas of netting spread with herbage to resemble the adjoining ground. But then the blast from their discharge bared tell-tale spots on the grass, and to hide these movable green covers were made. And so gradually one defect after another was remedied. Sometimes whole fields were covered with netting carrying artificial layers of vegetation, under which extensive stores might be concealed. This was done on a considerable scale at Cambrai. When parts of paths were obliterated in this way imitations of them were included in the camouflage. On shell-pitted ground, spotted with circular shadows, the camouflage patches were cut in such forms as to add further circular shadows, and the degree of concealment thus obtained was remarkable. The models include one or two examples of "how not to do it."

The Possessing Class

An organ of the labor unions in Great Britain says with regard to the present industrial crisis in that country: "The possessing class, the class which lives on the labor of others, has everything at stake." This class, it argues, will resist to the utmost the demands of the workers who are now seeking higher wages and better conditions of employment.

The trouble with all such characteristic statements of those papers that are forever bent on setting one class against another is that no hard and fast line can be drawn between "capital" and "labor" so far as material possessions go. Neither of them is the sole "possessing class." In recent years particularly, the workers in all industries have been getting to be more and more the possessors of substantial accumulations of money and property. If it was ever true it is true no longer that the wage-earning class is sharply divided from the employing class by reason of its lack of funds in the bank, real estate and other forms of material substance.

Wage-earners are not only savings bank depositors, but owners of corporation stocks and bonds. They have automobiles, they take their pleasures lavishly, they are better off in this world's goods than ever before. Often they own not only the house they live in, but other houses, from which they derive a profit. They are frequently not merely laborers, but employers of labor also. They have many important interests "on the side." They are not the down-trodden, discouraged group in the community that the agitators would have us believe.

In a sense, therefore, that the English labor paper did not intend, "the possessing class . . . has everything at stake." It has substantial possessions which are being jeopardized by irresponsible union leadership. It is time for the idea to get solid lodgment in the heads of everybody concerned.

Millions upon millions of American workmen and workwomen have a direct interest in the prosperity of our insurance companies and savings banks, and as this is based to a very large extent on the prosperity of our great corporations, especially our railroads, these millions of workers are closely tied up with the latter. What affects the corporations affects them, and they cannot stop the wheels of industry without injuring themselves by menacing the whole fabric of our national business and finance.

The possessing class includes practically everybody worth taking into account in Great Britain and America. It comprises all the industrious and thrifty people on either side of the ocean who have put something aside for a rainy day. Let them take care lest they expose their savings, big or little, to the danger of loss or diminution through mad demands for economically impossible concessions.—Providence Journal.

Who does the best his circumstances allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.
—Young.

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something greater.—Wendell Phillips.

The Wakes: the Last of the Saxons

This ancient family is descended from Hereward, Lord Priou, Lord of Bourne, commonly called the last of the Saxons.

Few English families have a 'cleaner' history of good lives and courageous careers. There is no record of the slightest deviation from the path of rectitude and honor; the family escutcheon shines as bright today as it did many hundreds of years ago.

In this day the old family customs are cherished and adhered to; the eldest sons are Hereward and Hereward in turn, similarly the eldest girls, Thurfida and Thorrida, alternately.

The second baronet, Sir John Wake, mortgaged his estate to raise a troop of horse for Charles I. Steadfast to the same cause, Sir Baldwin Wake finally relieved doughty old Sir Peter Osborn (father of Dorothy Osborn, Lady Temple), the heroic defender of Castle Cornet, Guernsey, the only royal fort that never capitulated to the Protector's forces.

Amongst the women, that Lady Wake, sister of Archbishop Taft, a woman of uncommon sense and great piety. Also Lady Wake, per contra, keen witted above the average in her day, and wrote a delightful volume of current memoirs, recording that she was close enough to the great Duke at the coronation of Queen Victoria, to hear a friendly butler beseech the hero of Waterloo: "For God's sake, sir, don't put your hand on his hindquarters, or he will lie down and die." The horse had been borrowed from Astley's circus for the state occasion.

Hereward Craufurd Wake, C.B., an Indian magistrate, was one of the little band of civilian heroes who helped to defend Arrah in the Mutiny, immortalized by Sir George Trevelyan in his "Competition Wallah."

Three Victoria Crosses were won by civilians in the Mutiny, and two of them were given to departmental officials, Mr. H. T. McDonnell, the magistrate, and Mr. Ross Mangles, assistant magistrate, both of whom performed deeds of valor in the retreat from Arrah.

Admiral "Bulldog" Wake—what deeds are not recorded of that gallant sailor! Another Wake (in the writer's experience), a mere lad, winning his spurs as a war artist, killed at the Water Fort, outside Suakin, through utter indifference to the danger all around him.

The present and thirteenth baronet, Sir Hereward Wake, has sustained the fame of his ancestors; he served and was wounded in the South African war; was mentioned four times in dispatches and was awarded the D.S.O.; yet out again in 1914, also was given the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life from drowning.

In St. Paul's Church, Esquimaux, there is a memorial brass to Captain Baldwin Arden Wake, R.N., grandfather of the heroine who fell at Etaples.

The record of this officer, known to his friends, is one of good works, undying principle and cool bravery in the face of danger. His was a life of zeal, brightly exemplified in the latter years of his career for the great interest he took in moulding the characters of young lads entering the navy.

Captain Wake came out to Vancouver Island after he retired from the navy and died out here many years ago.

Of Gervase Wake and his wife little need be said; they were greatly beloved and respected by all who knew them, and many residents living in Victoria and Esquimaux who were wont to visit at the happy English home on Macaulay Point no doubt have not allowed the house of ideal happiness to pass altogether out of memory. They had three children, including Gladys Wake, the boy died entering manhood's years, and only a daughter, Mrs. Norbury, survives.

The writer knowing what prompted the son in his career, the unselfish motive underlying it, all cannot refrain from paying tribute to his memory.

We were great chums, the middle-aged and the young. He was a lad of high principle and there was no insuperable obstacle to his choosing an easier path in life, but he wished to be independent from the start, and knowing the real self-denying reason why he adopted a hazardous profession, one could but silently applaud the unselfish ideal that prompted him and pray that Hereward Wake would come to no danger.

His young life came to an end quickly, an overturned locomotive from which there was no release, all his vitality ebbing from a crushed and imprisoned body, this brave lad dying on the road bed was the most self-possessed of the little group about him. He asked for a pencil and wrote a farewell message on the back of a freight card.

Hereward Wake was educated at the Collegiate School, Victoria. He never went back an inch on the sound home training he received from the best of parents. He gave his life for a cause which was next to his heart, and all his plans fell to the ground, on the threshold of achievement to give happiness to others. Probably they never knew, and his cherished ideals were buried with him.

The life and death of Gladys Wake are known to all; they cannot be added to. She had no great thoughts of achievement and dreamed of no advancement that sheer merit, through hard work, did not win for her.

Here was a daily life well pursued with an exactness of sticking to ordinary tasks and completing them.

Her farewell message, brief, hopeful and courageous, spoke the assurance that all was well with her, and bade those to whom she sent her last words: "Fight the good fight and carry on."

Sound stock these Wakes—types—true in friendship, common sense in advice, good churchmen, especially sustaining and uncompromising in the advocacy of resisting all appearance of evil at the outset and it will see from you; staunch comrades in the hour of danger, in every closing scene a noble death rather than dishonor.

Gladys Wake, like countless others, has not died in vain. Death was such a little thing to her, the manner of it an inspiration to her comrades, a fulfilment of faith acceptable to Heaven, an example of assurance to those who do believe, yet would have that belief heaped.

"Living Leaders of Thought"

"The Living Leaders of Thought," according to the readers of Great Thoughts, who have been voting on the subject, are: Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson, Oliver Lodge, Lord Leverhulme, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. H. G. Wells, Signor Marconi, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Sir Douglas Haig, Marshal Foch, Mr. Edison, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Clemenceau, Lord Northcliffe, Sir David Beatty, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Rev. J. H. Jowett, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Mr. I. R. Clydes.

Desert Baluchistan: a Boundary of Empire

By a Correspondent in The London Times.

There was once a man who lived in the end villa of a row and he had a garden of fruits and vegetables which he kept as the apple of his eye. He used to lament that his house stood at the end of the row, for beyond it was waste land where any men could come. His garden suffered accordingly, and he was kept in such anxiety that at last he determined to buy up this waste land—though it was going to be small use to him in itself, and bested it with the usual ferocious prohibitions to trespassers.

This is only to say that there is a certain great garden, and the name of it is India, which is equally unfortunate with regard to its boundaries. It belongs to an Empire, and the Imperialist who sees farthest is in two minds about its desirability, but he has to face the problem of the waste land. Now, if ever there was a waste on this earth it is Baluchistan.

It grows nothing. It has none of the mineral wealth which redeems so many other barren lands. Its people are so few that to meet half a dozen in a day's journey is an event. Those that are there have no homes, but wander from nullah to nullah among the arid hills with their flocks of skinny goats looking for the scanty sustenance of dry herbage-bushes and wiry mountain grass.

Some years ago I set out with two companions from India to cross this desert into Persia. At the time there was much debate and the land of Baluchistan, forgotten since the days when Alexander brought his armies across it to the conquest of the Punjab, began to lift up its head again as a country of some moment in the world. Some people were for building a railway across it, but Kitchener, who was then Commander-in-Chief in India, would have none of it. It was before the days of aeroplanes and motor transport, and the great soldier was not the man to have broken down so impassable a barrier of defence.

But tides have changed, and though the desert may not blossom like the rose, it has ceased to preserve that inviolability which for countless ages has made it a terror to mankind. For better or for worse there is a railway across it now.

To the north lies Afghanistan, its southern border running parallel to our line of march. To the south rise peak by peak, serrated like the multiple rows of teeth in a shark's jaw, the lonely mountains of Mekran. So ever on, day by day, murmuring ourselves deeper and deeper in the waste, lost in wonderment, but pausing to think at times, as we lie out under the stars, how much in the hand of Providence we are.

Mudholes and Band

The loss of our camels, the breaking of our water apparatus would mean certain death. Water there is none such as an ordinary Englishman can drink, but 20, 30 and 40 miles apart lie the mudholes from which we draw the liquid for our condensers.

For three or four days we are passing over loose sand. It blows about in blinding eddies, and at

night when we lie on it for a brief halt we find the air next to it chilled by the radiation of its multitudinous particles. Again we cross for a whole day an archipelago of black basalt boulders among which the camels pick their way at instant risk to their long limbs. The sun beats from them as from a furnace. So dry is the air that camels have fallen by the way do not rot, but wither like mummies till the scouring sands peel the skin from their skeletons and leave their bones gleaming coral white for miles. By night long sparks crackle and scintillate from the blankets whenever they are moved.

Again we travelled rapidly over great areas of "put," large alluvial plains flat as a billiard table and baked hard like a pavement. So flat were they that in the winter after rain and snow I have seen the water lying evenly spread on them to a depth of two inches for miles on miles. It is easy to run motor cars on these stretches, and, indeed, after our journey a man performed the whole distance in a car, dodging the intervening areas of sand and rock and making use of the "put" alone. Right through Scistan in Persia up to the Turkistan frontier these convenient formations extend, and the Russians ran motor transport on them from Meshed to their frontier, having been forbidden by the pact to build railways.

Near the Persian frontier we sailed one bright moonlight night into a vast pyramid of ravines. They were carpeted deeply with a fine silver sand. Our camels trod these without a sound and our own voices grew silent—as in some cathedral. All round us jagged spires of hard granite, polished by the blowing sand till they shone like glass, stood up hard and immutable like monuments of the birth of Time itself.

There was no cry of wolf or jackal. Not a blade of grass grew. No bird of the night hung in the air between those crags, which closed and opened for us in tortuous aisles and darkling transepts—full of the mystery of a place where no man has ever stayed.

With daybreak we came into a wild and more open country, where range after range of mountains walled in vast plains of "put." Hereon the wild asses played, shy creatures that have but to see a dot of a man come forth from some ravine to be off with kicking heels and flying tails till they are lost to view in the purple mists of the opposite sierra.

As our small caravan passed through, there came to see me many of the gipsy-like desert folk, for even in their unheard-of land the fame and charity of the English doctor sahibs had gone abroad. But they expected miracles, and the cold measures of science were not for them. Men were led to me with wide open eyes, but blind, and it was distressing to see them go, to have to tell them that nothing could be done, for one felt intuitively that they believed it was not so much that the sahib could not give them their sight as that it was not worth his while to attend to such poor folk. So they went back to their goat-skin camps 20 miles away, or more among the rocks, to the wind-swept crags and plains and the scrub-covered hummocks among which they lived, but which they could never see.

stones, which are valued at thousands of pounds. Here also is a gold candlestick, presented by the Spaniards of Mexico. It is a very fine piece of work and is made of solid gold.

All over the sepulchre hang candlesticks of various designs. The windows, too, are beautifully designed.

There are lots of other things of interest, but you are taken through so quickly, and the native guide speaks rather too quickly, that you can't catch all he explains.

From the Church of the Holy Sepulchre we passed through what is called Cotton Street. It is the street which they used to use as a cotton market, hence the name.

Through this street all the crowned heads of Europe have passed on their way to Solomon's Temple.

The street is built in the shape of a piazza; all archways on each side. At the present time these archways are used as a dump for all kinds of rubbish, and does not have the appearance of a street one would expect royalty to pass through.

At the end of Cotton Street we mounted a few steps under a large archway and arrived in the Temple area.

The first place visited was the Mahomedan Temple. There is nothing very striking about this place, except that it is a massive building and contained some beautiful carpets, which were presented by the Sultan of Turkey. Here we saw several Mahomedans at prayer.

This is certainly the most beautiful building I have ever had the pleasure of visiting. It is built in the shape of an octagon in order that the sun may shine into the building whatever the time of day.

It is built on the summit of Mount Moriah. In the centre of the mosque is a huge piece of rock where Abraham is supposed to have offered his son Isaac as a sacrifice. It is believed that this rock was being raised by someone or other, but the angel Gabriel arrived on the scene and held it down. They show you the spot where she touched the stone with her fingers. They tell you that if you touch this spot and wish, whatever you wish for will come to pass.

We then descended a few steps and got underneath the rock. There is a hole right through this rock through which Mahomed is believed to have passed on his way to heaven. On the rock itself is a large dent. The guide informed us that it was here that Mahomed used to pray. One day he was praying and got up rather quickly and consequently bumped his head on the rock above, thereby causing a great dent. He must have had an exceptionally big head to cause such a large hole.

In one corner of this place David used to pray. All these places are kissed by Mahomedans each time they visit the mosque.

When Mahomed visited this place he is supposed to have left his footprints. This place is surrounded by an iron cage. The worshippers put their hands through a hole in the iron cage, touch the spot where the footprints are supposed to be, then kiss their hand.

On the top of the mosque is a very large dome faced with tiles of all colors and beautifully designed. From a distance one would think it was Mosaic work.

The dome itself is 93 feet high and 75 feet in diameter. The decorations in the interior are gorgeous. The roof of the building is decorated with mother of pearl and gold. The rock is surrounded by a large rail made of olive wood. The walls and

pillars are made of white marble of fine quality. The whole place is absolutely gorgeous and beyond description.

On entering the mosque everyone has to take off their boots and leave them outside. The floor is covered with Turkish carpets.

This mosque was built by Omar Khayyam. Close to the Mosque of Omar is a small dome mounted on pillars. On the inside hanging from the roof in the centre of the dome hangs an iron chain. This is the spot where the people used to stand to be judged, and they tell you that if they told a lie the chain would move. Mahomedans believe this is where the Judgment will take place in the hereafter.

There is a short story told about this place, which, cut short, is: A certain Jew lent another Jew some money, and the borrower did not pay it back, although he said he had done so. They were both brought and placed under the chain to be judged, but the borrower had placed the money in a walking stick and he took the precaution to place the stick on the other fellow's arm. They were then questioned. One said he had paid it back and the other said he had not. Of course, neither of them was telling a lie, so the chain refused to move, and it has not moved since.

Next we saw the Golden Gate. This gate is closed up at present and they will not allow it to be opened. They believe that it was through this gate that Christ passed on his way to Calvary, and they also believe that He will come through the self same gate when He comes to earth again. It is really two gates; one is called the Gate of Mercy and the other Gate of Repentance.

Close to this gate is a small mosque, which is supposed to be, and which the Mahomedans believe to be, the actual tomb of Solomon. The windows of this place are covered with iron bars and these are covered with small pieces of rag, which are tied round the bars in knots.

The story is that if a woman or man finds his or her fiancée to be untrue they go to this place, kneel down and pray; then tear a piece of rag from their clothing and tie it round one of these iron bars, thinking that by doing this it will cure them of their unfaithfulness.

At this point we saw the Mahomedan chief in the balcony of a great high tower calling the people to prayer. He shouts at the top of his voice something to the effect that it is better to pray than to sleep. It is a circular tower, and he walks round and round, yelling out all the time.

The next place visited was the R. C. Church of St. Anne, built 1,300 years ago. It is said that the Virgin Mary was born on this spot. It is a beautiful little church inside, but nothing very striking in it.

The Pool of Bethesda was visited next. This place is mentioned in the 5th Chapter of St. Luke, 1st to 9th verses. Here Christ performed several miracles.

On the walls on the entrance to this place are framed copies of the extract from the Bible referring to this place in sixty-five different languages. Amongst others I noticed a copy written in Welsh and one in Gaelic.

We then passed by the Roman Barracks, where Christ started on His journey to Calvary. There was nothing specially interesting about this building.

Then we entered a Roman Catholic Church, where Christ was scourged. We passed through into another Roman Catholic Chapel where the crown of thorns was placed on His head. The latter was very beautifully decorated. At the back of the altar were several statues: 1, Ecce Homo; 2, Christ carrying the cross; 3, the Virgin Mary meeting Christ on His way to Calvary. These statues were all colored and absolutely lifelike.

After visiting these places, we traversed the whole journey from Pilate's Judgment Hall to Calvary. It is marked out in various stations.

No. 1 is the Judgment Hall; 2, resting place; 3, resting place; 4, where Christ met His mother; 5, this is the spot where Christ fell with the cross; in His fall He placed His hand on the wall, and there is a mark to this day where He is supposed to have touched it. Pilgrims stop and kiss this spot. No. 6, at this station we saw the door from which a woman appeared and wiped the brow of Christ with her veil. After wiping His brow, the image of Christ's face was left on the veil.

This about concludes the most interesting part of the journey. The stations continue right up to the scene of Calvary, which is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

One place we missed was the Jews' wailing place. Here the Jews congregate and make a fearful noise. I understand they cry out, "Oh, Lord, how long wilt Thy holy places be given over to the gentiles."

James Watt—A Centenary

James Watt, the centenary of whose death celebrated this year, is probably the most fortunate of British inventors. Fate served him well in providing him with the legend of the tea kettle which has become as famous as Newton's apple, Bruce's spider, Galvani's frog, Galileo's swinging lamp, Alfred's cakes, or Washington's little hatchet.

Watt was lucky in his forebears. His uncle was a surveyor who knew about ships' compasses, his grandfather a teacher of mathematics and navigation near Clydebank, his father a man with a mind as energetic as "a giant with an idea" (as Coleridge called one of the son's Birmingham engines), and yet as multifarious as a marine store or Mr. Fumblehook's nest of drawers, for he was, either at once or in succession, carpenter and joiner, builder and contractor, shipwright and ship's chandler, machine repairer and merchant, also a magistrate of Greenock and a town councillor. He married Agnes Muirhead, a lineal descendant of the "Laird of Muirhead" who fell at Flodden.

Two hundred mail of his name name Frae Torwood and the Clyde Sware they were never gang to hame, But a' die by his side.

James lived at home till he was 18, was dull at school and always had headaches, but found a paradise in the workshop. It was early predicted that Jamie had a fortune at his finger ends. He came back from London in 1756, aged 20, without a fortune, but a skilled workman. He became a mathematical instrument maker to Glasgow University. This brought him into touch with Joseph Black ("latent heat"), Adam Smith and Professor John Robison. In 1764 he was set to repair the class model of a Newcomen engine. This got his mind busy, by night and day. He had waking visions of an economic steam engine, and in "Sensory Automatism" pictures Watt lying in bed in a dark room and conceiving the engine, as the utmost limit to which voluntary internal visualization can go. His discovery of the separate condenser, followed by his adaptations to fit the steam engine for other work than pumping, his sun and planet wheels, his improved valves, his double action,

Airships: Great Britain's Policy

Considerable interest has been aroused in the airship policy of the British Government. "Flight," in a letter to The London Times writes:

Taking the situation financially, the original Admiralty policy to complete six ships involved a cost of a little over £2,000,000. Work has now been stopped on all these ships, and whilst they only require £700,000 to be put into service, the final saving to the Government by a cessation of building is far below this figure. In fact, when compensation has been paid to the firms, it is doubtful whether any of this amount will be put to the credit of the economy sheets. It is also a little difficult to understand this stoppage of construction, in view of General Seely's statement that private enterprise in airships is to be encouraged. The excuse that the maintenance of this large number of ships will be costly might possibly be raised by the Government, but the constructional programme covers two years, and during that time older ships, at present in commission, would become obsolete, so that not more than five ships would be in commission at one time; the balance, if any, of the six ships to be completed would be eagerly sought for by the commercial world.

Lord Fisher's Advice

The decision to cut down the airship programme was slightly previous to, in fact, one might say it was a forerunner of, the Armament Economy Campaign. There is no doubt in my mind that the decision was made entirely from a party political point of view. The clearing of the skies would give an immediate lull to public dissatisfaction, although on paper it meant, as I have shown, practically nothing. It is now one month since the decision was made, but the chiefs of the Air Forces appear to be unwilling to proceed with scrapping the airships, as no one of them wishes to shoulder the responsibility of having "signed the death warrant" of the airship. These men all appreciate the true value of the airship for both war and commercial purposes, but they cannot move, as their hands are tied by the Treasury, which is, of course, under the control of the politicians. The Air Ministry, now responsible for the development of the airship, have now before them the advice of Admiral Jellicoe. During the war he repeatedly called for rigid airships to act as naval scouts, and he still upholds his views that they are an absolute necessity. More recent advice could be found in Lord Fisher's statements in The Times. His whole reasoning can be applied to the airship situation, and when read in this manner is an urgent cry for airship development.

Let us for a moment compare our situation with that of other countries, from the airship point of view. America has voted, since the economical revision of her war programme, \$25,000,000 for airship construction and experiment. Germany is by no means dead, and is in such a position with regard to design and construction of airships that the moment she is free she will be able to forge ahead of all other countries, commissioning ships at the rate of one a month. France started her economy campaign some six months previous to the British effort, disposing of all her Government airship material at a loss of nearly £2,000,000. Realizing her mistake, she has lately voted £3,000,000 as a first instalment to re-equip her airship services, with a view to commercial enterprise. Although Italy has very little to show in the form of aircraft, she is a firm believer in the airship, and is making extensive inquiries as to possible future airship routes. The summary of the situation is that if we had con-

centrifugal governor and "parallel motion" (his own favorite ingenuity) put the steam engine on a new basis and transformed it into a workable proposition. More fortunate than Hargraves, Watt managed to harness an absolutely white capitalist and business man to his inventive genius. This was Matthew Boulton, of Birmingham. In 1769 he patented his new mode of "lessening the consumption of steam and fuel in fire engines." The remuneration was calculated at the rate of one-third of this saving. On the other hand, horse-power was very liberally calculated so as to not disappoint customers. This was characteristic of Watt, the soul of probity and caution. He disapproved of everything liable, however remotely, to prejudice the success of the stationary engine. After a hard struggle with refractory tools, inferior workmen and poverty, fortune came in abundance.

Scott and the Literati

Scott, who sang his Border Ancestry, was deeply impressed by the man James Watt. In his complicated "Epistle" introductory to "The Monastery," addressed by the imaginary Captain Clutterbuck to the apocryphal Jedediah Cleishbotham, he describes "Watt of Birmingham" as a man whose genius discovered the means of multiplying our national resources to a degree perhaps even beyond his own stupendous powers of calculation and combination, bringing the treasures of the abyss to the summit of the earth—giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afric—commanding manufacture to arise as the rod of the prophet produced water in the desert, affording the means to dispense with that time and tide which wait for no man, and of sailing without wind which defied the commands and threats of Xerxes himself. This potent commander of the elements—this abridger of time and space—was one of the best and kindest of human beings. There he stood surrounded by the chosen band of Northern literati, not less tenacious of their own fame than the national regiments of the prestige won in service. Yet in his 85th year this kind, alert, benevolent old man held his own with each of them in succession.

Watt had flattering invitations to transfer his sphere of invention from this island to the continent. One of the greatest compliments paid was the conviction of the French that but his genius was needed to renew the life and stimulate into operation that hydraulic plesiosaurus the notorious waterwork of Marly. Had Louis XIV. only been able, to his gardener Le Notre and his architect Mansard, to adjoint as chief engineer James Watt, the history of Versailles might have been sensibly altered. But Watt, although he made some continental visits, preferred to remain at home and multiply British horse-power! This he did, it is estimated, to the extent of manifolding it perhaps 100 times in his own lifetime. In 1750 the island, it is true, possessed a good many steam pumps, mainly in Cornwall, but most of them were extraordinarily uncouth contrivances. Their bodily presence was certainly alarming, but the amount of work they did was not formidable. Some were dangerous, others refused to work or consumed only when the spirit moved them, others had to rest every ten minutes or so, to snore and snort

tinued our late airship programme, costing the country under £2,000,000 a year, exclusive of building, but inclusive of personnel, experiments, etc., we would have kept ahead of foreign competition.

Commercial Ships

As to the commercial side, several of our biggest shipping magnates foresee in the near future the airship supplementing their present passenger and mail carrying steamers, not only for the general benefit of humanity, but because they consider that the airship, in its final state of development, will be a more economical mode of transport than the fastest liner of today. These men would be willing to foster the airship during its initial stages if the Government would assist them in proving to the general public the benefits and comforts to be derived from this method of transport. The business man is eagerly looking forward to the day when we can, say, get to Australia in ten days. At the meeting held at Australia House, when General Seely and other representatives of the Air Ministry met those commercially interested in airships, Government support was promised, but, as nothing definite was said, the prospective airship company promoters left with the impression, which they had good grounds to call a decision, that neither General Seely nor General Sykes could find sufficient funds to assist them; in fact, the Government officials went to that meeting paupers, rather to beg assistance than to offer. They have been placed in that position by the so-called economy campaign. Can it be economy to scrap two million pounds' worth of ships, exclusive of bases and the ships' stores, for practically no saving, when at a cost of £700,000 a nucleus airship fleet could be provided for commercial purposes, that at the same time would form a reserve for the fighting forces and not cost the Government a penny for maintenance?

When I said that the Government's decision to stop building airships was a political move, I should also have said it was a blind move. It would appear that the Government have not given a moment's thought to the next decade; but the British Empire must be bound more tightly together, and this can only be achieved by accelerated transport. The medium obviously will be the air, and the mechanical means principally the airship.

Linking Up the Empire

The League of Nations will have no hold so long as it takes weeks or months to travel from one country to a far-distant land. Means of transport that bind the Empire will give the necessary impetus to make the League of Nations effective. The enormous asset of having 60 per cent of the world's shipping under the British flag has been proved during the Great War. We must obviously maintain a similar position in the air in years to come.

Again, is it economy to scrap our airships to satisfy a political move, only to rebuild them at a later date at enormous expense, when such a small sum will tide us over the present troublous times, vide the French example? There is no need to find fresh money for airships. By asking Lord Fisher's advice and stopping useless repetition work (his bete noir) the money can easily be found. The actual allocation of such money as the Treasury allows for airships purposes is a matter that should receive great attention. Whilst it is necessary to maintain Government airships, every assistance should be given to commercial enterprise, as one year's experience of commercial work, which entails constant flying to schedule time, is equal to five years' Government plodding.

The Last Scene

In old age there is little doubt that Watt's nature mellowed and expanded. His range of interests widened, he became a raconteur, and loved to relate anecdotes of the philosophers he had met. In 1800 he gave up his share of the engine-building business to his sons, James, who was partner with young Boulton for many years, and Gregory, who died, a young man of the utmost promise, in 1804. The remainder of his life was quietly spent at Heathfield Hall, his house near Birmingham, where he devoted his time with little interruption to the fascinating pursuit of mechanical invention. The Heathfield garret has become classic, magnetic as Milton's chair or Gray's inkstand. Some enthusiasts have even excavated the soil in the neighborhood, the most notable find hitherto being a forged Bank of England note for £1 sterling dated 1814; this is presumed to be the workmanship of a rival inventor. At Heathfield he invented his machine for copying sculpture. Some of his own busts after Chantrey were thus duplicated and sent to old friends as the work of a promising young artist entering upon his 83rd year. He interpreted the sculptor in his invention. If ever he succeeded in "cutting breath," as the eulogists exclaimed, Chantrey did in his effigy of Watt, as lifelike that when one of the replicas was uncovered at Soho the old servants of the house lifted up their voices and wept. His life drew to a tranquil close, among his kindest admirers in those years being Scott, Campbell, Arago, Davy and Brougham. The end came on August 25, 1819—so at least testifies the "Dictionary of National Biography," other authorities concur to give August 19 as the date. Brougham wrote the inscription to the monument in the Abbey. The Birmingham statue, by Alex. Munro, represents the philosopher standing by the model of the "separate condenser," to which he owed his fame as one of the half dozen greatest mechanical inventors in the world's history.—A correspondent in The London Times.

Many free countries have lost their liberties, and ours may lose hers, but if she shall, let it be by proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her.—Abraham Lincoln.

The chief stronghold of hypocrisy is always to be judging one another.—Milton.

Man is an oppressive pain to his master, and some knows himself so long as he has not suffered.—De Musset.

My Visit to the Holy City

By A. W. Moore

We first enter the Holy City by the Jaffa Gate. It is interesting to note that the original Jaffa Gate was closed and a new gate erected by the Turks to enable His August Majesty the Kaiser to enter with his staff.

On the left of the Jaffa Gate is a clock tower which has four dials, all of which show different times. It is very amusing to hear this clock chime as one can never tell what the time actually is. It appears to chime about every five minutes right through the day and night. It is also interesting to note that although the cost of the clock tower was defrayed by the Kaiser, the dials bear the name of a London firm of makers.

The original gate was closed every night, and opened each morning by a watchman, who very carefully looked after the key. It is said that the key was so large that he had to carry it on his shoulder.

All the inhabitants had to be inside the walled city by a certain hour each day and no one dare sleep outside the walls.

The next place visited was David's Tower. This is where David lived. It is surrounded by a moat 60 feet deep and could not be approached except by a drawbridge, which was destroyed when any battle took place.

From David's Tower you pass through David's Street and Christian Street.

Both these streets are lined with all kinds of shops. Both streets were thronged with natives buying and selling.

Eventually you arrive at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

This place is beyond description. It would be absolutely impossible for me to describe in writing the various chapels, etc.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre comprises several chapels of various religions, amongst others Greek, Armenian, Hebrew, Roman, Catholic.

On entering the sepulchre you see the Stone of Uction. Thousands of pilgrims visit this spot during the year and prostrate themselves at this stone and kiss it.

Next you come to the Tomb of Christ—it is believed to be the actual place where Christ was buried. This place is a mass of beautiful candlesticks and precious stones of all kinds. The tomb itself is guarded by a Greek monk.

We then entered the Hebrew Church and were shown what is supposed to be the centre of the world. It is said that this is the spot where Adam was created.

Next we went into a Catholic Chapel where Christ was put into the stocks. After descending several steps, we arrived in the Armenian Church. This place is supposed to be the actual scene of the crucifixion. There is a large altar here on which are two massive candlesticks made of gold, which were presented by the Kaiser on his visit to the city.

Under this altar is a brass plate in which is a hole which they say held the cross. On the left of the altar is the statue of Queen Helena. On the right a bust of Mary Magdalene, which represents her anguish at the crucifixion. It is absolutely perfect in expression, so much so that if you study it you can see the tears in her eyes and can imagine the lips quiver. The bust itself is adorned with all sorts of priceless jewels, gold and silver. The whole place is one mass of gold, silver and precious

Motoring on Vancouver Island

TURNED OVER THRICE WHEN ROAD GAVE WAY

Studebaker Car Slides Over
Malahat Drive Into Gold-
stream River—Salvage Job
Difficult, but Car Soon in Use

The condition of the Malahat Drive, at the steep climb just beyond the junction with the road to the Goldstream Hotel, has been much in the mind of motorists during the past few days, as a consequence of the accident which has taken place there of late.

It is common opinion that, unless something is done to improve the highway at this point, the road will slide into the Goldstream River this winter, especially if a heavy truck should attempt to come up the grade after a heavy rain.

Two weeks ago today two cars went over the edge of the road in foggy weather and fell twenty-seven feet to the river below. One of these was a Ford, and it was brought into town riding on a heavy truck after hard work getting it up the steep grade. The other car was a Studebaker Big Four, and owing to the weight of the car and the softness of the road where it went over, salvage work was an interesting problem.

At one o'clock in the morning of Sunday, October 19, Mr. Clement Ballance, of Nanaimo, with his brother Clarence and Mr. T. Dand, were coming up the grade towards Victoria, and keeping well out towards the roadside for fear a downcoming car might appear through the fog. Just before the sharp bend which marks the crest of the climb was attained, the road collapsed under the Studebaker's weight, and in falling the 27 feet to the boulder strewn river the car turned over three times, finally falling on its right side.

Everyone held their breath when the three men got out of the water, all were out and bruised, but apart from strains to the back, which sent Mr. Clarence Ballance to hospital for a week, no one was seriously hurt. The remarkable point in this connection was that the car had the top folded in its boot, and as it turned over and over in its fall the occupants had to keep ducking their heads while they wedged themselves into their seats.

On Sunday Mr. Ballance told Messrs. Fred and Percy Koltman, who operate the Island Auto Livery, of the accident, and went out with them to view the smash. It was obvious that the car could not be hauled

up to the road at the point where it fell into the river, as attempts to get down to the car had shown several tons of loose rock, but it looked as though the wreck could be worked down the rock-strewn river for 150 yards to a point where the bank was only twelve feet high, and on Monday the attempt was made.

The front end of the car being bent entirely out of shape it was first necessary to take the front axle into town for straightening, but as soon as it was replaced the salvors were able, with a block and tackle rigged to nearby stumps, to bring the car downstream to a point where a plank platform could be built up to the road, and here, after holding up traffic for nearly two hours, the hopeless appearing wreck was brought to safety.

PROVES FAT SPARK TO BE GAS SAVER

Cut Down Plug Point Gaps
When Applying Spark
Amplifier—Demonstrations
Prove Invention's Value.

In the course of the past few weeks more than 500 car owners have equipped their engines with a little red ignition attachment, known as the "D and K Spark Amplifier," and while the majority of the users reported well of the invention, several made complaints as to starting trouble.

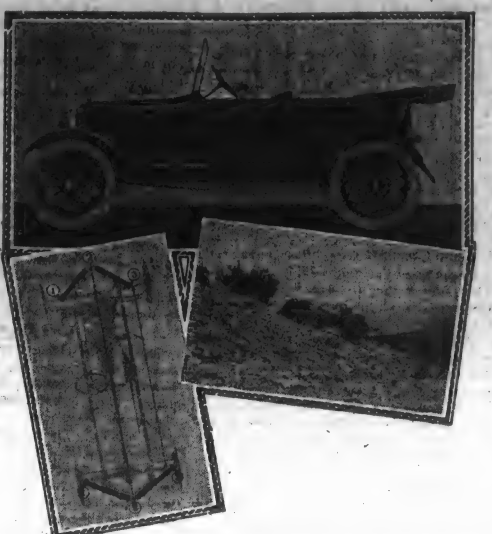
Because of these reports the factory last week sent their specialist "trouble-shooter," Mr. C. C. Daniels, of Bellingham, to Victoria, for a personal investigation, with most remarkable results.

In conversation with several car owners Mr. Daniels stated that the Amplifier made such a hot spark that it would ignite a weaker mixture than could be used without it, and pointed to the well known fact that a weak flammable mixture gave more power. He claimed that under compression the area of the spark four times that given without the amplifier, this being the reason why quick combustion of a weak mixture was obtainable.

Winning a Booster
One of the motorists remarked "That's all right, but my car is well known for its easy starting. With that thing attached the engine is dead, with it off, she starts as usual. Make her start as usual and I'm a booster."

With a real laugh Mr. Daniels unscrewed the spark plugs, closed the gaps to one-half the normal, and when the engine was turned over it started at once. "You get a high voltage spark of tremendous size but

STURDY LIGHT OVERLAND



Above is shown the new Made-in-Canada Overland 4. It is manufactured at Toronto by Willard-Overland Limited, and production on a quantity basis has now been reached.

The chassis is illustrated with the finished touring car model because of the "spring-base" exceeds the wheel-base by thirty inches. This exclusive "three-land" drive is a riding comfort hitherto not realized in a light car of economical short wheel-base.

Willard-Overland Limited, claim that this new spring suspension has been subjected to the most rigorous mechanical, laboratory and road tests that any car has ever devised, including 250,000 miles of road testing. The hill-climbing scene above was taken in Hell Canyon, near Albuquerque, New Mexico.

low current consumption, close the gaps in the points to one-half the usual, that's the secret afflicting all of you with complaints," said Mr. Daniels.

To show that greater power is positively obtained, Mr. Daniels set the carburetor of one of the cars to a point where the engine would not idle when the Amplifier was removed, but by replacing the connection as the engine was about to stall the motor picked up speed as the Amplifier was disconnected.

The D and K Amplifier is being handled locally by the Motor Accessories Company of the B. C. Permanent Building.

EXPANDS TO SERVE CAR OWNERS' NEEDS

Jameson, Rolfe & Willis Make Extensive Alterations in Premises—Willard Separators Guaranteed

Owing to the almost universal use of electrical starting equipment, and with every car-maker installing this convenience in his present output, there has been a great increase in the demands for service from the garages equipped to handle this business, and as a result the firm of Jameson, Rolfe & Willis, on Courtney Street, have had to make a rearrangement of their premises to keep abreast with conditions.

During the past week workmen have been converting a portion of the garage space into a well laid out stockroom and service station for electrical accessories, and the quarters devoted to this department will be more than doubled in area.

Synchronizing with these changes comes an announcement from the Willard Company, that henceforth it guarantees the life of the threaded rubber separators, which feature the batteries for the life of the plates. Heretofore it has been universally accepted as a fact that the plates in a well cared for battery would outlast two or even three sets of separators, and the announcement of the Willard Company, specifically marked "There are no strings, there is no time limit," will be welcome news to hundreds of motorists.

The rearrangements now being made by Messrs. Jameson, Rolfe & Willis will provide space for a large increase in the stock carried, and with the unpacking of a shipment now awaiting space the firm will be able to supply from stock batteries for every car made.

Get Out the Little Old Car
When things aren't breaking the way that they should,
Just get out the little old car;
When motives are doubted and misunderstood,
A plan doesn't work as you thought it would,
Just get out the little old car.
Your hand on the wheel and your foot on the brake,
Go follow the road by the edge of the lake—
Or any old road that you happen to take—
Just get out the little old car!

Your nerves may be shaky, and weary your eyes;
Just get out the little old car.
With every valley a pleasant surprise,
With green in the ditches and blue in the skies,
Just get out the little old car.
There's a rose on the hill and a bird in the air,
There's a hue on the mountain surpassingly fair,
And the country is far from the city and cars—
Just get out the little old car.

You have a physician for any disease;
Just get out the little old car.
The tonic you need is the breath of the breeze,
The smile of the sunlight, the smell of the trees,
Just get out the little old car.
And when you come home with a heart that is light,
A hand that is steady, an eye that is bright,
The plan and the problem will work out all right—
Just get out the little old car!

Humane Day we need your help.

NEW CONCRETE SECTION READY THIS MONTH

Island Highway at Four Mile Hill Will Be Marked by Very Easy Grades and Curves, Making for Safe Travel

"By the end of November we expect to have the work in the Island Highway completed, was the welcome information which Palmer Brothers gave out yesterday.

In speaking of the delays which have hindered the work, Mr. Palmer said that one of the greatest has been the need of re-laying the water main of the Esquimalt Water Company, which is located beside the Highway section in front of the Four Mile House. He explains that there is much rock cutting required for this work, and this was not considered when the original estimate was made that the road would be opened by the end of October.

At the present time the concrete surface is in use from the Burnside Road junction to Palmer's Bridge, and is ready for traffic from the Burnside Road southward to Palmer's Station. At this point the engineers have laid out an entirely new section of road, cutting off the loop which used to exist and making a better grade. From Palmer's to the crest of the hill north of the Four Mile House the grade will be much easier both ways, for some seven feet have been cut off the brow of the rise at that point.

All down the slope which cuts under the railway bridge the trucks have been steadily placing aggregate for the concrete, and as soon as the water main is in place the work of laying the road surface will be put in hand, the mixer gradually working southward.

At the top of the rise on the city side of the railway bridge there has been a big change. Thousands of yards of excavating has been done and the slope will now be an easy climb for any car, more than six feet having been taken off the hill.

"Delays which have hindered the work up to the present have been caused by physical conditions. Should we not be able to complete the work on the road by the end of November it will be because of winter weather taking a hand. Rain will set us back somewhat if unduly heavy, but sharp frosts will also be a handicap, as under such conditions we would only be able to place the green concrete in the mornings, for material laid in the afternoons would be liable to damage by freezing. But we are not expecting any such handicaps on Vancouver Island in November, and it's quite safe to say the road will be opened before December sets in," said Mr. Palmer.

U.S. Steel Aids British Loan
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, announces that the corporation has agreed to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of notes of the \$250,000,000 loan being raised for Great Britain by J. P. Morgan and Company.

Willard

What Keeps a Battery Young

To be reliable, a storage battery must have well-made plates.

Battery solution must be proper strength and required purity.

Battery jars must be mechanically strong and must allow no leakage of current or battery solution.

But it's the insulation between the plates that keeps that battery full of life and adds months to its term of useful service.

Drop in and ask us to tell you about Threaded Rubber Insulation, and some of the records it has made in keeping batteries on the job far beyond what used to be the battery age limit.

Jameson, Rolfe & Willis

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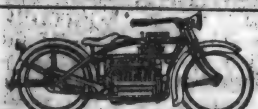
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Just as the Ford car reached the summit of motor car efficiency and value, the Sedan has attained the utmost in Motorist Comfort.

The Ford Electric Starting and Lighting System—Standard Equipment on all Ford Closed Models—adds a touch of finality to the convenience of these cars.

It is as reliable and positive in action as the Ford Motor into which it is built. A two-unit system, Generator, Starting Motor and Battery—a Ford product.

The Ford Standard Magneto also provides ignition independent of the batteries.

An instrument board on the cowl gives convenient control of the system. See it by all means, or, better—ask for a demonstration of the Ford Sedan.

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This is the size of tire for such cars as the Overland Four, Ford, Chevrolet, Grey Dori, Maxwell, etc. Note these prices:

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Partridge Guide	\$20.70	\$16.00
Partridge Non-Skid	\$21.75	\$17.00
Goodyear All Weather	\$22.25	\$18.00
Dominion Nobby	\$22.75	\$18.00
Dunlop Special	\$21.75	\$17.00
Dunlop Traction	\$22.75	\$18.00
Dominion Chain	\$21.75	\$17.00

A deposit of 20 per cent will hold any tire 60 days. These casings are not seconds and carry makers' serial number and guarantee in every case, and are this season's stock. We have a large number of tires on hand, but all orders will be accepted subject to being in stock. Out of town orders shipped prepaid.

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"If You Get It at Plimley's It's All Right"

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

From The Kernel, of Kentucky

It may seem paradoxical, but it is a provable fact that some of the simplest things of life are least comprehended by the average mind.

The world today is such an interwoven tangle of ideas, purposes, and our mental processes have become so complex, because of the necessary adjustments to modern civilization, that the direct method of thinking has been almost entirely forgotten.

We are too prone today to adopt that method of thinking that once made a man believe he could lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has treated us as a bunch of children and encouraged us in this fallacious line of reasoning.

To illustrate this last statement we will refer to the Government's guarantee that farmers would receive \$2.25 a bushel for wheat this year. The farmers never saw the underwriter, and on the strength of this guarantee, put a maximum acreage into wheat, thank goodness, believing they were going to clean house in a financial way and lift the mortgage off the old homestead. But let's see how it works out. If the miller has to pay \$2.25 a bushel for wheat, he must get at least \$10.75 a barrel for his flour, exclusive of packages, in order to earn a fair return on the investment in his plant. The men who make clothing, shoes, hats, furniture, other food products, building materials, automobiles, harness, tractors and farming implements, must pay about \$12.00 a barrel for their flour, or approximately twice as much as they would have to pay if wheat sold for slightly over \$1.00 a bushel. This high guaranteed price of wheat makes corn sell for two or three times as much as it would under normal conditions, and consequently hogs and beef are proportionately big prices, which has to be paid by the men who manufacture all of the necessities and commodities required by the farmer. Of course the farmer rubs his hands in high glee and counts his shekels long before he has received them.

But it is an axiom that you can't make something out of nothing. These men who are making the necessities and commodities used by the farmer must have the means to pay twice as much for flour, pork and beef as they paid in normal times. So the men who work with their hands demand of their employers that their wages be doubled, and they are doubled. Then the employer realizes that in order to make a fair profit on the articles they manu-

facture, the selling price must be doubled, and it is. Then the farmer comes to town with all the gold money he got for his wheat and his corn and his hogs and his beef and finds out that it takes just twice as much to get what he wants as it did a year ago.

So far everything is fine. The farmer has had a sensation thinking he was getting rich quick. The laborer has been awfully up on himself thinking he was making as much as the bank cashier used to make. The manufacturer had a good night's sleep thinking he had finally provided for his old age. But the little old dollar, which was a medium of exchange, a symbol of a certain amount of labor, kept circulating in the same old groove and attending to its own business, except that it had shrunk in worth so that it was performing only the same duty that four bits performed a few years ago.

It is apparent from the foregoing that this fool-yourself method of reasoning adopted by the officials in Washington benefited nobody, except insofar as the world may be better off by reason of an increased wheat acreage. And even that is problematical. At the same time, the depreciation of the value of the dollar is a boomerang that may crash everybody on the back of the head before we are done with it.

But now we come to a more serious matter that we can not blame on the farmer nor altogether on the powers-that-be in Washington. The so-called laboring class had to have more money in order to live and it found out that it could get more money by the simple expedient of striking or threatening to strike. So we have had during the past few years what one United States Senator has aptly called "a contagion of the strike disease." But in the process and with the encouragement of the agitators, who live and thrive by exploiting the uneducated, the laboring class conceived the notion of striking not only for more money but for shorter hours. And so far most of these strikes have been successful. One prominent labor leader has been credited with saying he would keep fighting and agitating until six hours is made a legal working day. At the time this was said, the newspapers said the local motive of the strikers of the United States and Canada have decided to strike, if they do not immediately receive certain increases of wages and a contraction of a day's work as firing a passenger engine for 180 miles. The average passenger train will run 360 miles in about three and one-half hours, it will be seen that at least some of the so-called laboring people are rapidly approaching the situation where they will get a minimum income without working at all. Their sole qualifications will be to call themselves "laboring men" and belong to the Union.

But we repeat the old adage that



"You can't get something for nothing." And paying farmers more for wheat than it is actually worth, as established by the law of supply and demand, and giving men who work money for their hands more money and shorter hours than the average bank cashier got five years ago are certainly methods of getting something for nothing. Somebody has to pay. The joke is that the very men who think they are profiting at the expense of someone else are the ones who will pay in the long run.

Of course the whole thing goes back to placing too high a valuation on the dollar and to forgetting or not knowing that the dollar is nothing more or less than a medium of exchange, and represents a given amount of labor. And labor is labor, whether it is of brain or brawn.

Let us see how the proposition works out in practice. Here is a manufacturer who has been turning out 1,000 of a certain article a month. He knows his costs, including wages, and finds his selling price to be \$100 a unit. He gets a fair return for his investment, time, effort, ability and acquired knowledge. He men strike for more wages. They get it. Costs have gone up. Selling price must go up. The men strike for shorter hours. They win. Production has been reduced. Selling prices must go up again. For it is obvious that, if only 800 of the articles are turned out a month, more profit must attach to each article to equal the total profit received when 1,000 a month were manufactured.

And right here is the evil of the present strike orgy. We have just gone through a world war that reduced the production of peace necessities and commodities to a minimum. There is a world shortage of all of these things that everybody needs every day. Production should be on a grander scale than it was five years ago. Instead of demanding shorter hours, every patriotic man should be willing to work harder and longer each day than a few years ago. It is the only solution of the high-cost-of-living problem.

But these increases of wages and shortening of a working day only operate to increase the cost of everything. This year has seen a tremendous decrease in production from the time lost through strikes alone. The laboring man getting six dollars a day (\$150.00 a month) and working only six hours a day is actually not as well off as he was five years ago when he got three dollars a day (\$75 a month) for an eight-hour day. This is obvious, because it is clearly established that every necessity and commodity costs from two and one-half to three times as much now as it did in 1914. What is gained by receiving \$150.00 a month instead of \$75.00 a month of twenty-five days of eight hours each, if you pay \$30.00 a month for a \$15.00 house, \$15.00 a pair for \$7.50 shoes, \$30 for \$15 better, \$15 for \$7.50 flour, \$30 for \$15 rice, \$45 for \$17.50 meat, \$30.00 for a \$15.00 suit of clothes, \$20 for a 10c movie show, 15c for a 5c soda water and \$750.00 for a \$350.00 silver?

Suppose the wages are raised to \$75.00 a day and the day cut to four hours, the price will be the result of the laboring man will be disgruntled and inclined to be more or less anarchistic because his pet little plan for getting something for nothing has not worked out.

Of course some converts to the I. W. W. idea advocate an equal division of all wealth amongst the people. Some go further and suggest that the wealthy men, the ones who are supposed to have the money, be eliminated entirely and their wealth distributed to the so-called laboring men. But these fellows don't think or else they are imposing on the ignorance of others who don't think. They have heard of Rockefeller and Carnegie and men who are reputed to have millions and they know of a few men in their own community who are worth several hundred thousand dollars. So they think the wealth of the country is boundless. They don't know that the wealth of the country were equally distributed between all of the inhabitants and production should immediately stop, we would all starve to death, freeze to death or die of disease in less than six months.

"By the sweat of your brow shall ye earn your bread." Shorter hours reduce production. Carried to the extreme men would live without working and it can't be done. The solution of the I. W. W. is increased production. The sooner this simple little fact and the worthlessness of a dollar without labor percolates into the brains of our people, the sooner we will get on a basis where we can all live and enjoy life, earn our right to live, and quit the present day unrest.

HAS NO BLACK SHEEP IN HIS CAR FLOCK

Mr. Jack Cartier Not Caught Napping When Handcuffs Cars Are on Show

Perhaps the most sincere commitment he had ever received was last week paid to Mr. Jack Cartier, of the well known firm of Cartier Bros. of Johnson Street, which deals in high-grade used automobiles.

With bonnets facing the curb outside the garage stood seven cars, all different makes in the popular light models. Six of them were bright and attractive, the other needed a coat of paint. Mr. Cartier surveyed them happily and then remarked, "Every one of those busses is fit this minute for a trip to Nanaimo—guarantee them all, always do." His companion rubbed his chin and said, "Fine, but I've got a tip for you, don't let that 'Dinky Rhodes' at the end of the line stay there, it spoils the effect."

Before Mr. Cartier could reply a youth came out to the disparaging car, started it up and went down the street. Mr. Cartier, realizing that he handled no cars which in appearance would not please a lady as well as the machinery would please a man.

TIDAL PREDICTIONS

By a Correspondent in The London Times

The necessity for tidal predictions has undoubtedly been felt from the first beginning of navigation; references to the tides in the works of ancient writers are many, but no information has been handed down as to tide tables or the methods of calculation employed. Probably the earliest recorded attempt at prediction is that in the Codex Cottonianus, Julius D.VIII., which contains, amongst other astronomical and geographical information, parts of which are the production of John Wallingford, who died, Abbot of St. Albans, in 1142, a table giving the time of high water at London Bridge, and a very simple method according to the age of the moon. Tide tables for London for the year 1662 were published by Flamsteed in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XIII; tide tables for Liverpool, calculated by the Rev. George Biddell, were published by 1770, and it is probable that by this date tables were published for many of the more important ports in the British Islands.

Though according to modern ideas these tables were uniformly inaccurate, and all were probably calculated by the use of simple methods of adding an interval, varying only with the moon's age, to the time of the moon's transit across the meridian of the place, the methods used have not been divulged, and were, in fact, handed down from father to son, as valuable possessions, and the first publication of methods of prediction was resented as an infringement of the rights of property.

Until the introduction of large, fast iron or steel vessels the predictions required were easily provided; speed at sea was slow, a few hours lost of no importance, and vessels wishing to make use of a port or channel which their draft would not permit them to use at low water waited until the approximate time of high water, and approximate predictions of the time of high water therefore fulfilled all requirements. Modern competition, which does not admit of lost hours, has, however, led to the development of a more accurate method, and draft of vessels, now demands both increased accuracy and increased information in order that the heights of the tide may be ascertained at any time and vessels make use of shallow channels, etc., all the latest possible moment before low water and at the first possible moment after high water, according to their drafts, and both the times and the heights of high and low water are now accurately predicted.

Methods of Observation. The Admiralty tide tables were first published for the year 1833; the predictions being calculated by the method introduced by Sir John Lubbock and described by him in the Philosophical Transactions for 1836; this remained the standard method of tide prediction in the Admiralty and all other tide tables until the introduction of the Harmonic Method, described by Lord Kelvin in the British Association Report for 1883.

All methods of tidal prediction must necessarily depend on the analysis of observed tides; that the tide wave is due to the attractions of the moon and sun on the earth, together with the rotation of the earth on its axis, is well known, but it is less generally known that the wave thus caused is a compound wave formed by the combination of many partial waves due to the varying positions and motions of the bodies concerned. The principal partial waves may be broadly divided into two classes: semi-diurnal, causing high water twice in each lunar day, and diurnal, causing high water once in each lunar day. All tide waves are formed by partial waves of both classes, but in some places, such as the British Islands, the tides are principally due to the semi-diurnal partial waves, in others, such as Aden and Asiatic waters generally, they are principally due to the diurnal partial waves; but all tide waves contain partial waves of both classes.

Calculation of Tide Wave. Methods employed for the analysis of tidal observations may again be divided into two classes, either the times and heights of high and low water only or the whole course of the tide wave may be analysed; in Lubbock's method of prediction the first method is employed, and corrections to the average tide wave are calculated for all possible positions of the earth, moon, and sun; in the Harmonic method the second method is employed, and the amplitudes of the partial waves are calculated. Lubbock's method of prediction therefore consists in the correction of the average tide wave for the positions of the moon and sun at the time, the Har-

monic method is the re-combination of the partial waves. Sir John Lubbock studied the tides of the British Islands only, and considered that the diurnal waves might safely be omitted, this method of prediction can, therefore, never be considered either than approximate, and cannot be used at all where the diurnal waves are appreciable; in the Harmonic method all waves are considered, and this method should, therefore, be accurate at all places.

Were the world ideal from a tidal standpoint—i.e., were it entirely covered with water of great depth, there is no doubt that the Harmonic method would be uniformly successful. The earth is, however, not ideal, and the tide wave at all places is changed by local conditions, the amount of change from the true deep sea wave varying with the amount of obstruction, due to shallow water, encountered. Owing to this change it was considered in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty that the tides in shallow waters, such as the North Sea, could not be accurately predicted by the Harmonic method, and, though this method was successfully employed for the prediction of the tides of ports with deep water approaches, Lubbock's method, in spite of its known inaccuracy, continued in use for North Sea ports.

By the year 1912 improved predictions for North Sea ports had become essential. Comparison of predictions calculated by Lubbock's and by the Harmonic method showed that no increase in accuracy could be expected from the latter and investigations were therefore begun with a view to the findings of a new and accurate method for predicting shallow water tides; these investigations were ultimately successful and led to the introduction of the equation method, described by Commander H. D. Warburg, R.N., Superintendent of Tidal Work, in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in February last.

Experience of the War.

Were further proof of the soundness of the Hydrographic Department's views on tidal prediction required, ample evidence was obtained during the war. Previous to the outbreak of war tidal predictions for German ports had been obtained from Germany in accordance with the usual exchange of hydrographic information; when war broke out the calculation of these predictions became necessary, and it was decided, for various reasons, to employ the Harmonic method for this purpose. Serious errors were found in the results, and predictions, which reached a high degree of accuracy, were therefore calculated by the equation method. It has since been ascertained that Harmonic predictions for the North Sea ports have been tried, and been found seriously inaccurate, in both the Netherlands and Germany.

That, in spite of experience to the contrary, accurate Harmonic predictions for North Sea ports are possible is not open to argument, for it is a scientific fact that any wave can be reduced to Harmonic components; the probability is that component waves which exist in deep-sea ports do not exist in the North Sea, and, vice versa, but it is a question whether an accurate method of predicting these tides having been found, renewed investigation, which, though it may result in further proof of a fact cannot result in improved prediction, is of any value.

U. S. Sugar Equalization Board. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—By a vote of 9 to 2 the Senate Agriculture Committee today ordered a favorable report of the McNary Bill to continue the United States Sugar Equalization Board during 1920, and to authorize it to buy sugar crops next year.

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These are the first springs of their kind and they are made of chrome vanadium steel. They are exclusive with Overland.

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The exclusive, Three-Point Suspension Springs cushion the car so that it *rides well on all roads*; they reduce choppy rebounds and side swaying, protect the car from road shocks and *prolong its life*, minimize twisting or racking of frame and body, enable the car to hold the road better.

The car and passengers ride smoothly as though floating, free from road shocks.

But this new riding comfort, possible only with these Three-Point Suspension Springs, is but one of the advantages of Overland 4.

Its light weight makes possible great economy of gasoline and tires.

High quality materials insure durability. All vital parts of the front axle and steering gear and all highly stressed driving shafts and axles are made of alloy steel.

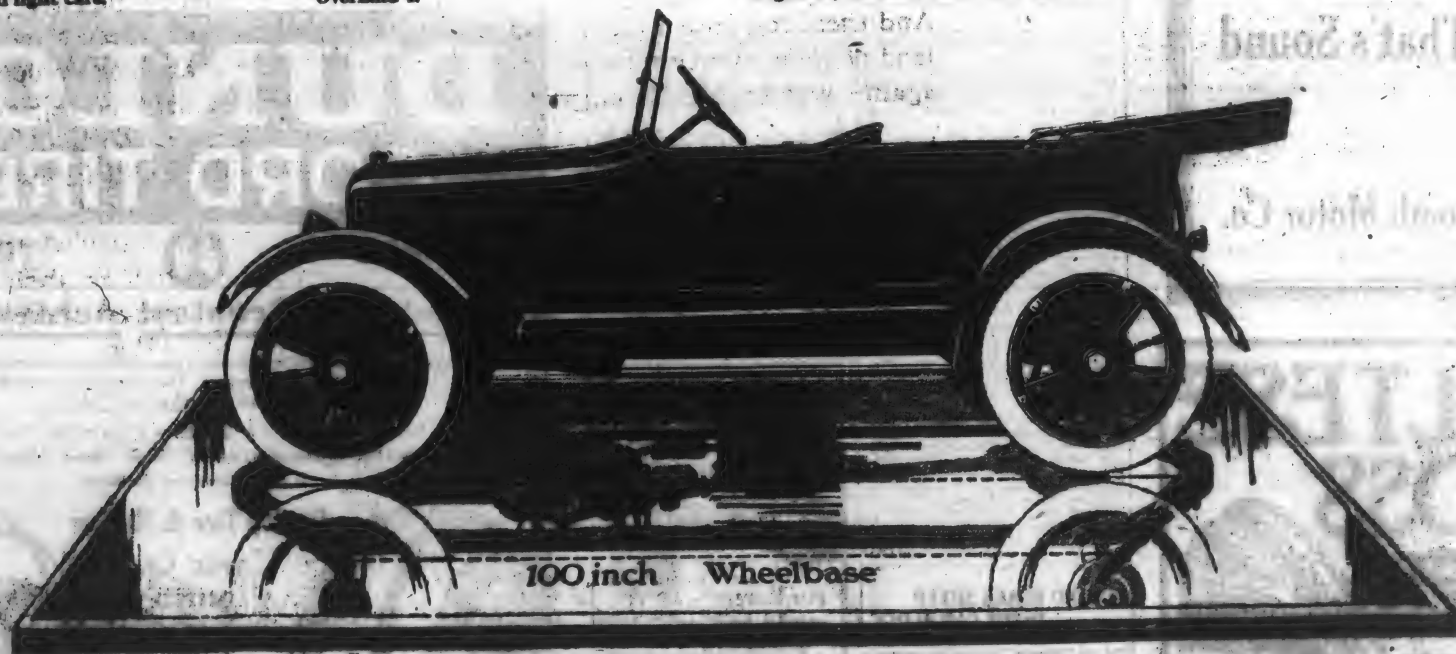
The equipment list of Overland 4 is like that of expensive cars: Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System, Electric Horn — Specially Resilient Upholstery Springs — Demountable Rims — Three Speed Transmission — Slanting Rain Vision Windshield — Tillotson Carburetor and many other high quality conveniences.

In every respect Overland 4 is a quality car. The body is all steel, all enamel, the brightest, hardest, most lasting finish.

Overland 4 has been tested for two years and more than 250,000 miles over the Rocky Mountains, prairies, through deep mud and scorching deserts — through quick, sharp climatic changes. As a result of these tests we were able to judge the car's performance under every condition and to perfect it before offering it to the public.

There is no previous car of any size or price to adequately compare with the character of service Overland 4 introduces.

The farther you ride in it the more you will appreciate it. Come in and get a Booklet. The demand for Overland 4 will be greater than the supply for some time. Overland 4 Touring, \$1195; Roadster, \$1195; Coupe, \$1345; Sedan, \$1995. Prices f. o. b. Toronto, War Tax included.



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TENACITY OF LIFE OF TWO MONGOLS

Two Mongols, one of whom was a well-known authority on Russian affairs, in the London Westminster Gazette. The case occurred at Bakur. Two Mongolian friends, in a labor battalion, played cards and A won more than B liked to lose. Thereupon B got a sharp kick and drove it through A's skull and about one and a half inches into his brain. A was taken to hospital, where Major West treated him and recovered his brain.

Next day A demanded his usual ration and wanted to get up and go home to settle accounts with his friend. This was not allowed, but meanwhile B had been arrested; not wishing to submit to the courts of the Western Barbarians, he hanged himself and after a period variously estimated at from five to ten minutes of suspension was cut down. The surgeon was again sent for, and found the Russian attendant administering artificial respiration to the man at the rate of about 100 per minute and nearly played out by their labors. This he slowed down to about 20, and after half an

hour the man revived and was taken to the hospital ward his friend was in, as no bed was available elsewhere.

"On seeing him A became extremely violent, and it required six men to hold him down and prevent his exacting summary vengeance on B, who was still only semi-conscious. However, B, too, made a remarkable recovery, and, half an hour later he took twelve men, one to each of the combatants, to prevent the two patients from fighting. Hugs and repeated doses of morphine had no effect on either of them, but by arrang-

ing a bed in a separate ward for one of them murder was avoided, or at least deferred."

Making Bees Efficient

One of the odd discoveries of the war was that bees, from a human point of view, wasted time; and a practical result of the discovery was the induction of bees into more businesslike ways of honey-making that vastly increased the production of honey. No bee expert, perhaps, could

change the habit of a single bee, but by studying the architecture of the hive and the behavior of its inmates it was found possible to make a hive in which the care of the infant bee would involve upon fewer "nurses" and release a considerable number of "surplus" for work in the actual production of honey.

By eliminating bees of an observably lower standard of efficiency than others the total efficiency of the hive was increased. In a hive which, under pre-war conditions, contained

some 40,000 bees, about twenty divided into "nurses" and honey-makers, the United States Government experts found a way to get the majority to honey-making. And such was the increased efficiency of the bees that they provided, during the war, not only for a greatly increased home consumption of honey, but for fifteen times as much as had been previously expected. — Christian Science Monitor.

SPOT-CRAW — Signs. School students accepted every Tuesday. Please see for particulars.

What Trans-Pacific Aviator May Expect

Captain Halley, Master of the Empress of Asia Discusses the Project

Now that two separate prizes have been donated for the crossing of the Pacific by air, and as the Pacific is the most logical voyage that flying men will attempt, it may be of interest to discover what weather conditions are likely to prevail along the most probable route.

Several considerations have to be taken into account to determine the most advantageous route that could be followed by either a lighter-than-air machine or a seaplane. The shortest distance is of course to be thought of. If the shortest distance can be made to coincide with the best possible weather reports.

There is perhaps nobody more competent to speak on the Pacific crossing than Captain Halley, master of the Empress of Asia, who has navigated the most capricious of the Seven Seas for many years. Captain Halley, when told that plans were under consideration for the crossing of the Pacific by air, told in brief what might be expected in weather conditions, though stating that nothing was ever fixed or stable about the Pacific.

Captain Halley's Story

The vessels plying between Victoria and Yokohama follow what is known as the American meteorological chart as the Composite Great Circle Route between the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Yokohama. This route lies from Victoria, west a little north towards Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands, curves a trifle at the Aleutian Islands passing within sight of the centre of the group; from thence west, turning southerly in what appears on a mercator chart as a great arc of a circle. This route is 4,200 miles from Victoria to Yokohama approximately.

The shortest route possible would be somewhat similar to the Great Circle Route, but would cut the Aleutian Islands, passing north of the centre of the group, and through the Unimak pass at Unalaska. Presuming that the aviator flies from Victoria to Sitka, thence westerly to Unimak pass, in the Aleutian group, following the shortest possible route to Yokohama, he would have to travel only some 2,500 to 2,700 miles. The Aleutian Islands, explained Captain Halley, are extremely barren and wind swept, and not at all promising from the aeronautical point of view.

Of the two routes suggested, speaking strictly of the Northern passage, and not dealing with the southern route via Hawaii, the Great Circle Route would appear to be the best for aircraft work. Owing to the length of the flight and the impossibility of making a landing anywhere with safety, the aerial navigators would have to depend solely on compass readings and directional wireless.

Wireless Navigation

As even the vessels crossing the Pacific are often out of touch with land sets for as long as three or four days, the wireless stations that could be relied upon to supply bearings for directional wireless navigation, are few and far between in the extreme. Arguing from this, an airship or seaplane would be wise to follow the steamship route to increase the chance of keeping in wireless touch for the greater part of the journey. As the steamship route is very little farther than the direct route, the increased safety by following the former is a point worthy of serious consideration.

If the voyage by air was entirely a matter of getting above the prevailing and fluctuating weather conditions on the surface, it would be a simple thing to construct a machine that would give the requisite speed and flying endurance to accomplish the trip. Unfortunately, in this experimental stage of knowledge of the upper strata of air, it is impossible to say what conditions would be met with—say at 20,000 feet above the steamship route from Victoria to Yokohama.

Typoons, Fog, and Howling Gales
The average run of a trans-Pacific vessel is so varied, says Captain Halley, that it is next to impossible to determine what weather is going to be experienced. The navigators on the vessels, even with the aid of the most accurate weather charts available cannot tell what may occur, out in

mid-Pacific. Certain general conditions, however, have been noted and may be taken as a minimum quotation of the dangers that may occur in such an undertaking.

From the month of March until November, heavy blanketing fog invades the Great Circle Route, and often accumulates so thickly that steamship navigation is rendered extremely serious. These fogs vary as to the height to which they extend, sometimes only the hull of the vessel being obscured and at other times the fog takes on the form of a cloud bank extending apparently several thousands of feet into the air. There is no data to hand, nor is there any formulated anywhere just how high these fogs cloud the air, so it would be unwise to depend on being able to fly above the fog in the trans-Pacific attempt.

From December to February, however, these fogs are not so much in evidence, and that period may be taken as being of fairly good visibility from the aviator's viewpoint.

Gales are stated as coming, broadly, from two main sources, and operating in two different directions. A strong southeasterly wind operating from the southern end of Japan up across the Pacific towards the Aleutian Islands. The second class of hurricane is said to blow from off the Southern American coast—up the coast in a northwesterly direction. Cyclones are experienced near the coast of Japan and are not to be foretold with any chance of accuracy. The gales are most prominent in the months of December to February, and the advantage afforded by the clear weather is somewhat spoiled by the action of the prevailing winds in these months.

The only land that could be made to coincide with a short aerial route across the Pacific, is the Aleutian group of islands, and according to Captain Halley, this chain of islands is so desolate and wind-swept that few birds, let alone aircraft, could effect a satisfactory landing and find a haven on their inhospitable shores. Some 100 Indians used to occupy the islands in scattered tribes, but it is believed that this number has sensibly decreased, and will no longer afford a sense of companionship to the ship-wrecked or aviator-wrecked adventurer.

A Non-Stop Flight

From the information gathered in this and other opportunities, it appears fairly evident that the crossing of the Pacific ocean by air will have to be accomplished in one straight flight or not at all. As the weather conditions on the ocean are so unfavorable, and no knowledge can be obtained as to the conditions prevailing in the upper strata of the air, aerial navigation will have to be based on a strong knowledge of the compass, and a thoroughly efficient set of directional wireless.

The use of the directional wireless for aerial navigation has been in operation during the last two years of the war in the air. By its means the R-34 kept a strict watch on the course in the trans-Atlantic flight. By this means the operator can get the bearings of various known landing stations in relation to the aircraft, it being then a matter of simple plotting.

The operator on board a trans-Pacific aircraft will have to take "back bearings" from the Canadian and American coastline, until within receiving radius of Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutian group. Flying by back bearings again until within radius of the stations on the Japanese coast. Outside these land stations, the operator will have to try and get in touch with such ocean traffic as may be in transit.

Looking at the project from any point of view, it will be the most difficult feat ever attempted by aircraft, and the men who succeed in crossing the Pacific by air will indeed have won the highest place in aeronautical annals.

COMES FROM BAGDAD AND ITS FORD FLEETS

Ex-Lieut. H. L. Rose Tells of Wonderful Transport System Organized in Mesopotamia by British Army

Everybody knows that fleets of Fords provided almost all the motor transport used by the British forces in Mesopotamia, and the wonderful results attained in the provisioning of the far-flung forces in the Persian hills and Arabian desert stations have proven a splendid advertisement for the car, but until Mr. H. L. Rose came to Victoria a few days ago little was known as to the organization which kept the Fords everlastingly on the job.

Mr. Rose is about to open a motor mechanical repair shop at the old Motor House, 1836 Oak Bay Avenue, and in telling of his experiences with Fords he has to describe the troubles met with in Mesopotamia, where he had chief control of the repair work at Bagdad, being at that time a lieutenant in the R.A.S.C. (M.T.), attached to the Indian Army.

"The work which those Fords did was a wonder, and the way they kept going was fine, especially when it is remembered that most of the chauffeurs were Hindus," he said. "The cars were operated in big fleets, each of them being loaded with 500 pounds of supplies and two men. These figures were rarely exceeded, and any chauffeur who carried more than three passengers in a touring car was brought up on the spot."

Three-in-One Quite Common

Some of the cars in operation at the close of the war are built up of parts taken from several which had suffered too badly to be repaired. For instance, a car would break down in one of the steep passes in the hills, the officer in charge would find it

impossible to tow the derelict, and the convey must move on time. Therefore the load would be distributed among the remaining vehicles, and over the side of the road the derelict would go, there to await the arrival of the salvage gang.

"Possibly that car would be useless, but the parts in it, they were valued as water in a desert. The trucks would pick up the fragments, bring them to us at Bagdad, and from there would be straightened and used in another less damaged car. Wheel hubs were prizes indeed, and main frames are sometimes mended in as many as five places and used again.

"The manner in which the Manchester factory of the Ford people kept us supplied with spares was excellent, but for some reason such little things as wheel hubs were never known to come through, and we actually mended down some old German and Turkish brass cannon and cast hubs for ourselves."

Trained the Natives
"It was not by any means plain sailing to be in charge of such a depot as that at Bagdad. We had to train our own mechanics from among the natives, and at one time I had no less than sixty Arabs at work on various machine shop tasks. These men were by no means unskilled, but they were highly intelligent and willing, and after a few days an Arab would get the hang of scraping bearings and do it well without supervision, while another would become proficient at grinding valves and be kept steadily at that task, a third doing rear end adjustment."

"So it was that we few white men kept the wheels turning with the aid of a flock of Hindus and Arabs, and although there were those whom we would look hopefully at some dismal wreck, it would not be long before I either went once more on the road as an entity or else disappeared into the stock room."

"Where did I get my training for such a job? Well I used to be assistant superintendent to the McLaughlin people at Ottawa, and I just admit that, while I guess there is a little that I don't know about the Ford and its ways, I much prefer to work on the overboard valved engine, and I'm going to specialize here on the McLaughlin and the Chevrolet, the types I was brought up with until the British packed me off to dry nurse these Ford fleets."



Daughters of Canada

The mother, the nurse, the women with the needle, the ambulance driver, the canteen worker, the "farmerette" and the daughters of industry in factory, office and store—all-inspired the manhood and ennobled the womanhood of Canada by their labours of love and sacrifice in the days of the nation's anguish—now happily past.

And their response, to give and to lend of their money time and time again—was beyond all praise.

And—Canada—being mindful of their past example—and conscious of their all-pervading influence again asks her Countrywomen to buy Victory Bonds. Yes, she asks them to buy them, even

at the sacrifice of some cherished longed-for purchase.

It is self denial to do without something that will lend background to ones charm, but the time is not long and the debts of honour must be paid.

There is another thought, too, that wives and mothers will appreciate. The success of the Victory Loan makes for Prosperity. Steady employment is dependent upon prosperity. Without prosperity uncertainty will follow.

Hence Canada sounds a clarion call to her daughters for their aid in making an abundant success of the Victory Loan 1919.

Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance

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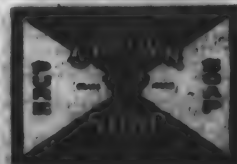


Kiddies—and grown folks—can't get too much of the genuine

Wendover PEANUT BUTTER

It not only has a delicious flavor but it is more nourishing than milk or eggs. Your dealer has it and also "Wendover's" Selected Peanuts.

B. L. Foster Company Limited Calgary, Edmonton, Regina



Use Royal Crown Soap and Save the Coupons

FIGHTING SHIPS OF OLDEN DAYS—BRITAIN'S STORY OF THE SEA

ILLUSTRATIONS

Top row, from left to right: No. 1—H.M.S. Monarque, 74 guns, captured by the British from the French in October, 1747. No. 2—H.M.S. Invincible, 74 guns, captured by the British from the French in May, 1747. No. 3—H.M.S. Glorioso, 74 guns, captured by H.M.S. Russell from the Spanish in 1847. Bottom row, from left to right: No. 4—H.M.S. Victory, 100 guns. No. 5—H.M.S. Gloire, 50 guns, captured by the British from the French in May, 1747.

(By Edmund F. Kay)

ON SIEUR, vous vainez l'invincible et la Gloire vous ennuie. Sir, you have vanquished the invincible and Glory follows you." With these words and a courtly bow, Commodore Grouse de St. George, presenting his bonhomme despite his wound and misfortune, surrendered his sword to Admiral Anson at the conclusion of the battle off Cape Finisterre on May 3, 1747. The accompanying illustrations of these vessels are taken from contemporary engravings after one of the most famous marine artists of the day.

This almost forgotten victory was of the greatest importance at the time. Great Britain, espousing the cause of the Empress Maria Theresa, was at war with France, who championed the claims of the Elector of Bavaria to the throne of Austria. News had reached the Admiralty that France was fitting out two squadrons, one under the command of the Marquis de la Jonquiere for the recovery of Cape Breton which had been taken by Sir Peter Warren in 1745, and the other under M. Grouse de St. George, intended to capture the famous Duplex in the capture of the British East Indian settlements. It was of the utmost importance that both these expeditions be defeated and vigorous steps were taken to effect this object before they reached the open seas. It was learned that the combined enemy squadrons, thirty-eight vessels in all, were to sail in company for mutual support as far as Cape St. Vincent. Included in their number were eight ships of the line, French Navy and five East Indian ships capable of standing in the line, the remainder of the squadrons being made up of transports.

The task of checking the move was entrusted to Admiral Anson, who three years previously had completed his famous voyage around the world. He chose as his second in command his intimate friend, Sir Peter Warren. Anson hoisted his flag on the "Princess George," a noble three-decker of 80 guns, while Warren chose the "Devonshire" of 88 guns as his flagship. Among the vessels composing the British fleet, was the fine old "Centurion" herself, the ship in which Anson had made his voyage and in which he had fought and secured the celebrated Malaga galleon, including the above-named vessels the British fleet numbered seventeen ships. Concerning the difficulties confronting the British commander, Professor Callender gives the following account in his work, "Sea Kings of Britain": "The man who has arranged to meet another in a certain crowded street and has omitted to take the exact spot, would like to retain his self-respect by standing still, and yet is tempted to rush about on a wild and fruitless search. Anson found himself in a similar predicament. The enemy might side past if he drew up his forces off the Cape; if he carved them into detachments and scattered them, there was little chance of the overwhelming victory which he craved. Happily the perfection of his instinct led him to introduce a fighting disposition which solved the problem before him and placed him in the very front rank of British fleet commanders. Without interfering in the power of his ships to move in line ahead or line abreast, he taught them to regulate themselves by bearing and distance. The manoeuvres proved as fruitful as Sir Isaac Newton's apple."

M. de St. George sailed from the port of Crotz but was shortly afterwards obliged to put into the roads of Cape St. Vincent, where he was intercepted by British cruisers and had to surrender. Jonquiere leaving Rochefort, joined him there and the combined squadrons finally sailed on 29th April. Anson and Warren had sailed from Plymouth on 24th April. With his ships at intervals of one mile in a line at right angles to the course which the French would have to take, Anson waited for his enemy off Cape Finisterre. On the afternoon of May 2nd the French fleet was sighted. Cape Finisterre bearing E.N.E. distant twenty-four leagues.

On ascertaining the nature of the vessels bearing his path, Jonquiere placed twelve of his best ships in line, more ready for the fray to make off to the westward. Anson also drew his ships into line of battle, but

noticing the Frenchmen were shaking out their top-gallant sails as if to take advantage of the opportunity which the approaching darkness offered for escape, he hauled down the signal for the line and ordered a general chase. The first shot was fired at four in the afternoon. The French met-off was fought stubbornly, but the Indianmen soon made off. Anson dispatched Brett and Saumarez, two of his old "Centurions," after them, who soon overtook and captured them and six transports to boot.

In the main battle the "Invincible" found herself matched yard arm to yard arm, with the British "Nasau" of 74 guns, and commanded by the famous Boscawen—"Old Dreadnought." The vessels were of equal strength and the fight was a desperate one. Boscawen was badly wounded in the shoulder, but refused to leave his quarterdeck whilst St. George, despite the heavy losses which his vessel sustained refused to surrender until the "Devonshire" joining in the fray and the "Prince George" approaching made further resistance hopeless.

At 7 p. m. the action finished. By that time the whole of the French fleet had been taken, La Jonquiere was too badly wounded to make the surrender in person and the part was played by the gallant M. de St. George in the opening words of this article.

Of the "Invincible" Anson wrote to the Admiralty "She is a prodigious fine ship and vastly large. I think she is longer than any ship in our fleet and quite new." She was 171 feet long, 49 feet in beam, had a draught of 21 feet and measured 1793 tons. She carried a crew of 700 men. She was added to the British Navy and so greatly admired were her lines and proportions that she served as the model for some of our most famous men-of-war. In 1754 she was attached to the squadron sent under the command of Hon. Edward Boscawen for the capture of Cape Breton. She was then under the command of Capt. John Bantley, who had commanded Anson's flagship on the day of her capture. Shortly after leaving Spithead, however, she missed stays and ran on Ower's Shoal where she was totally lost though fortunately every man of her crew was saved.

The "Glorio" was also added to the British Navy under the name "Glorio"—carrying a crew of 280, she was 135 feet long, 36 feet beam and 15 feet draught. She measured 745 tons and carried 46 guns. She was eventually sold out of the service in 1763 for £400.

The heroic defence of the "Glorio" Again in the year 1741 there was a sea off Lagos three British privateers, the "Prince Frederick," the "Duke," and the "King George." The squadron being named after the Duke of Devonshire, were known as the "Royal Family," and at the time of our story were under the command of Capt. George Walker, the most daring and able privateer of his day.

On October 6th as these ships were standing out of Lagos Bay they sighted a large vessel coming in towards Cape St. Vincent, to which they at once gave chase. The stranger bore away to the westward, but the falling breeze favored the lighter vessels and the "King George," with Walker himself in command, was overtook by the "Duke" and the "Warwick" of 80 guns. The latter had attacked but being unsupported by her consort the "Duke" had beaten the smaller vessel to a standstill and escaped. Walker, who knew of the "Glorio's" coming, was under the impression that the treasure was yet aboard and determined to hazard an engagement. The evening breeze shortly came along and the Spaniard headed inshore. Walker followed and his actions gave the first intimation to his quarry that her pursuer was British. A broadside was the immediate result which was as quickly returned and ranging alongside the little privateer soon engaged in a desperate encounter with the 74 at half pistol shot distance. Fortunately for the smaller vessel, most of the Spanish shot went high but even then, in a few hours the "King George" was in a critical condition when her consort the "Prince Frederick" came up and the "Glorio" made off.

The sound of the firing had attracted the attention of another British cruiser and the "Dartmouth" of 50 guns under the command of Capt. James Hamilton, coming up from the eastward intercepted the flying Spaniard and was soon engaged in another terrific fight. This had not lasted very long, however, before an unlucky shot penetrated the "Dartmouth's" magazine and that vessel blew up. Of her crew of 300 men only 14 were picked up by the

"Prince Frederick," which was endeavoring again to come up with the chase.

But the troubles of the "Glorio" were not yet over. Yet another British ship of war, the "Russell" of 80 guns, homebound from the Mediterranean. Half her crew only were on board and of these many were sick. She was soon alongside the battle-worn Spaniard. A titanic struggle ensued which lasted five hours. The "Glorio" lost her main top-mast, many of her crew were killed or wounded and the remainder exhausted with their long struggles, when finally the flag of Spain was hauled down as a token of surrender. The ship had been defended in a manner which must ever rank as one of the finest exploits of the Spanish Navy. She was added to the British Navy.

The "Monarque" This engraving shows a vessel linked at once with one of the most glorious and one of the saddest episodes in the history of the Royal Navy. She was captured from the French in the action fought on 14th October, 1747, between the fleets under the command of Rear Admiral Cape Finisterre.

Again information had reached the British authorities that the French were fitting out an expedition. This time it was for despatch to the West Indies. A large fleet of merchantmen were to be conveyed by a squadron of nine men-of-war from the Basque Roads. The British fitted out a fleet of fourteen men-of-war which was placed under the command of Hawke, and left Plymouth on 9th August, 1747. The French left the "Dix" on 4th October and eight days later were sighted by Hawke in lat. 47° 19' N. and long. 12° W. off Finisterre. At first Hawke made the signal to chase but on getting a clearer view of the immense fleet opposed to him—there were 33 sail of merchantmen in the convoy—and uncertain of the nature of the vessel-composing it he ordered a line of battle ahead. Etenduere had no trouble in deciding the strength of his pursuer and forming his fighting ships into line, placed himself between his convoy and the enemy. The convoy he ordered to proceed with the utmost speed whilst he fought Hawke. These manoeuvres informed Hawke of the nature of his opponents and he at once hauled down the signal for line and ordered a general chase. A running fight ensued in which the French, although they bore themselves with the utmost gallantry, were completely defeated. Etenduere was immediately captured by the British and the "Dix" was the only vessel of the French fleet which escaped in the ensuing darkness. This was a contingency which Hawke had foreseen and he dispatched the "Wessel," sloop, to apprise Commodore Pocock in the West Indies of the French approach with the result that most of the merchantmen were captured before they reached their destination. In his official letter reporting this action Hawke made use of the following expression: "As the enemy's ships were large, except the 'Bevern,' they took a deal of drubbing." The letter was being read to King George II., who not understanding English very well, asked Lord Chesterfield who was reading, the explanation of "drubbing." At this moment the Duke of Bedford entered the room and his grace having a short time previously been engaged in a fracas on Lichfield racecourse, Lord Chesterfield referred the king to the duke for an explanation, at which his majesty laughed and said he now understood the word perfectly. Among the ships captured in this action was the "Monarque" of 74 guns shown in the above illustration. She was for the glorious capture.

The reverse of the shield commemorated ten years later. The "Monarque," then in Portsmouth, was chosen as the vessel upon which the unfortunate Byng was to be executed. It was at first ordered that he be shot on the forecastle but this ignominy was however spared him at the solicitation of his friends, and the sentence

was carried out on the quarter deck. On the morning of 14th March, 1757, Byng who throughout his trial had behaved himself as the brave man he undoubtedly was, rose from a sound night's sleep at five. He always prided himself on his early rising and on this occasion bantered the Admiralty Marshal who did not appear until six. After a hearty breakfast he received certain of his relatives in the face. A little before noon the tragedy which was timed for noon. He was with difficulty persuaded to consent to his eyes being bandaged. "I have never in all my life been afraid to face death," he said, "Why now should I not do so, now its approach is here?" In the end he yielded to the solicitations of the Captain of the "Monarque," who told him that "The men will not be able to do their duty if you are staring at a signal to fire." The volley rang noon 140 Marifores were ranged under arms. A heap of sawdust was thrown on one side of the quarterdeck and a cushion placed on it. In the middle of the quarterdeck a squad of nine marines was drawn up in three ranks—the two foremost were to form the firing party and the third were a reserve for unforeseen contingencies. Byng during these preparations was calmly walking up and down the stern walk. A few seconds before noon he stepped out of the cabin on to the quarterdeck accompanied by the Admiralty Marshal, the chaplain and two of his relatives. "He came out," writes an officer who was present with his hat under his arm, turned about and smiled, took a handkerchief out of his pocket, tied it with two knots over his eyes, knelt down on his left knee, laid his hat down on his left side, and immediately dropped another handkerchief as a signal to fire." The volley rang off in an instant. Six men fired, five bullets struck Byng. They went through him close together and he fell forward without a move, stone dead. That he was deliberately sacrificed to shield the Government of the day there is now no doubt. Concerning his execution Voltaire wrote that it was ordered "Four encourageur les autres."

The "Victory" Engraving number 5 is doubly interesting. The first place it is after a painting by one of the most eminent of marine artists, Isaac Salmaker. Salmaker was born in 1833 and the first thing we know of his early life is that he was apprenticed to George Gelpord who lived in Archway, in which place he remained afterwards became curator to the royal collection of pictures after the Restoration in 1660. Salmaker's name first came to the notice of the public at the time of the Commonwealth when he was employed by Oliver Cromwell to paint a view of the fleet before Mardijk, which town, together with Dunkirk, was delivered to the English in 1658 and in 1682 was sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV., who had it strongly fortified. What became of the picture no trace can be found, in fact no oil painting by Salmaker is known to be in existence. The engravings after his works are extremely rare and usually bring big prices. Salmaker died in 1731.

The scene depicted in the present engraving is the visit of William III. to Portsmouth on 6th February, 1693. On that occasion he dined with Admiral Rooke on board his ship and conferred upon the seamen the honor of knighthood in recognition of his destruction of the French fleet in La Hogue, under the eyes of ex-King James, who watched the scene from the shore exclaiming "My brave English!" The royal barge bearing the cypher "WR" on the stern board will be noticed towing astern of the ship in the foreground, whilst William's Royal Standard flies from the main masthead.

The reward conferred upon his Admiral was a well merited one. It was Rooke who in 1689 had commanded the squadron sent to the relief of Londonderry. He had successfully bluffed a superior French fleet, and kept General Kirke supplied with the necessities to carry on the relief

movements. It was Rooke who after playing a most active part in the defeat of Tourville in the Battle of Barfleur had planned and executed one of the most daring exploits which stand to the credit of the British Navy. Flying from the battle twelve French battleships had taken refuge under the guns of Fort Lislet and Fort St. Vaast in the shallow bay of La Hogue. Rooke swore to destroy them. Afloat they represented a continued menace to the security of William upon the English throne. They were intended to convey over the Channel a large French and Jacobite army assembled on the heights behind them. James was there in person. He had information which led him to believe that once landed in England the country would rise in his favor so exasperated did the people seem with William and his Dutch favorites. The fugitive ships beaten though they had been at Barfleur, were a fleet in being capable of forming the nucleus of yet another armada. To follow them into their retreat Rooke was obliged to shift his flag from the deep "Neptune," in which he had fought at Barfleur, a vessel of 90 guns, to the "Eagle" of 70 guns. In this ship, accompanied by several fireships and small craft, he appeared off La Hogue on 23rd May, 1692. When James learnt of his approach he counselled Tourville to reinforce his crews of the men-of-war by troops. Tourville, indignant at the slur thus cast upon the valor of his sailors refused to listen to any such advice. He warped the vessels still closer to the forts and confidently awaited the next move of his enemy. He did not have long to wait. Collecting all the boats of his squadron, some 300 in number, Rooke manned them and covered their approach by the fire of such vessels whose light draught permitted them to approach near enough to the enemy to cast an escort. The British sails against the forts, the others under Rooke's directions prepared the ships for the final scene. As the shades of evening fell flames leaped from the decks and rigging of the enemy. All through the night they burned and when morning broke all that remained of the gallant vessels were a few charred timbers. Until far into the nineteenth century the weather-worn ribs of some of these ships were still visible at low spring tide in the Bay of La Hogue. In March, 1895, numerous relics were recovered from the wreckage and are now preserved in the Musée de la Marine in Paris. The blow was complete in its results. All

American Airman's Fate EL CENTRO, Cal., Nov. 1.—Governor Tomlinson, Chief of Lower California today branded as false reports that Lieut. Cecil H. Connolly and Fred Waterhouse, United States Army fliers lost in Lower California August 31, were murdered by Mexican fishermen. The Governor declared the aviators either died from thirst or were killed and their bodies badly dismembered by ravenous coyotes.

Confession on Coal Lands Bill WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Following the Senate's refusal to concur in House amendments to the oil and coal lands leasing bill, Speaker Gillett today appointed representatives Bennett, Oregon; Smith, Idaho; Hixon, California; Ferris, Oklahoma and Taylor, Colorado, to the House conference. Conferences with the Senate managers are expected to begin next week.

prospects of invasion were dispipated and Rooke was hailed as the saviour of his country. So much for the events which led up to the incident depicted in our engraving.

As to the "Victory" herself, this vessel was built as the "Royal James" in 1678. At the accession of William her name was changed to "Victory." Rebuilt in 1751-7 she left Portsmouth in July, 1744, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir John Balchen, to whom was confided the duty of conveying the Smyrna convoy safely past Gibraltar. It was then blockaded by a French fleet under de Rochambeau in the Tagus. Balchen drove off Rochambeau and carried out the remainder of his task and then with his fleet sailed homeward. All went well until 1st October when at the mouth of the English Channel a terrific storm overtook the fleet. Dismasted and shattered the ships were by one limped into Spithead—all except the "Victory." She was considered the finest ship of her day and no fears were felt for her safety until the 14th October when a vessel came into Portsmouth reporting the finding of wreckage marked "Victory" which had been washed ashore at Alderney. Further news was brought on the 17th when a Jersey privateer reported the finding of a chest marked "Cottrell," the captain of Marines on the ship. Two sloops were then despatched to search the Channel Islands. A fisherman reported that on the night of 4th October he had seen the flashes and heard the guns of a large man-of-war in the direction of the Black Rock—out of the dreaded Casquets, and there is no doubt but that it was there that the "Victory" came to her end. Not a single soul of the 975 aboard was saved but even a single body found through £1,000 reward was offered. Such was the end of this noble ship. Nautical readers will note at the time she is represented in the accompanying engraving, she was not been invented.

Was With Commodore Perry PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 1.—Capt. Wm. H. Hardy, who claimed to be the only survivor of Commodore Perry's historic trip to Japan, and who re-stated that country several years ago, and was entertained by the Japanese Government, died here today, following a week's illness from pneumonia.

Uruckians Urged to Subscribe WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—The Ukrainian People's Council of Canada, with headquarters in Winnipeg, has passed a resolution urging all members and the Ukrainian people residing in Canada generally to subscribe as liberally as possible to the Victory Loan, not only because it is deemed a wise investment, but because it is regarded as a patriotic duty.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDENING

Display in Windows of Copas & Son Proves What Industry Can Accomplish

An attractive display of late garden vegetables is made in the window of Copas & Son, grocers, Fort Street, consisting of onions, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, turnips, pumpkins, potatoes, etc. All are of very high quality, some of unusual size. There are parsnips weighing four and one-half pounds each, potatoes up to three and one-half pounds each, in fact, all prize winners. They were grown by Mr. Charles Richards, the firm's shipping foreman, at his residence, 2215 Bannard Street. Mr. Richards has devoted a large percentage of his limited spare time during the past five years to the work of growing high-class vegetables, and during the present year has been successful in all departments, with abundant crops in Spring, Summer and Fall, and also realized a good sum from sales after supplying his own needs. His success has been due to thorough preparation of the ground, including two-foot trenching, use of high-grade seeds and intensive cultivation, which means plenty of hard work. However, high prices of vegetables do not worry him, for his garden and an adjoining vacant lot have produced all required for his own household for the whole year, with some monetary profit as the side.

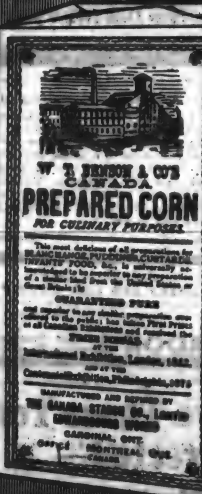
Raw Sugar Arrives VANCOUVER, Nov. 1.—The local sugar famine will be relieved by Monday or Tuesday. Raw sugar is now pouring into the refinery and the market will feel the result by the first of the week. The freighter Kuroow commenced this morning to discharge 750 tons of Fiji raw, and the S.S. Waimarino will bring 2800 tons more on Monday. With other ships that are in prospect the refinery here will be able to equal its 1918 production.

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BENSON'S CORN STARCH



HOUSEWIVES are finding
new and delicious uses for
Corn Starch every day—in fact,
for every meal.

Not alone smooth, creamy gravies and sauces,
and simple puddings—but crisp, delicate
pastries; flaky rolls, bread and biscuits; rich
tender cakes and pie fillings; and desserts
such as you never thought it possible to make
in your own kitchen.

Insist on BENSON'S—no other Corn Starch
can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy.
Recipes on the package.

Ask your grocer for
BENSON'S Today!

BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE

Weekly Orders, November 1, 1919

Band Practice—Band practice for both sub-divisions at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, November 1st, at the Commodore's Mess, H.M.C.S. Esquimalt, Superior Street, James Bay. All ratings in the band are particularly ordered to attend this practice. This also applies to those boys on the waiting list of drummers and buglers.

Both sub-divisions will parade at the coal wharf, H.M.C.S. Esquimalt, Esquimalt, on Wednesday, November 1st, at 5 p. m., for recreation in the ship's boats.

General Parade—A. Both sub-divisions will parade at the coal wharf, H.M.C.S. Esquimalt, Esquimalt, at 5 p. m. on Saturday, November 1st, and will proceed on board H.M.C.S. Rainbow for instruction. This parade will be dismissed at 5 p. m. There will be a duty boat available to take off to the ship those ratings who, owing to work are unable to reach Esquimalt until later in the afternoon.

B. The entire band is ordered to attend this parade with all instruments.

C. All signallers who are in possession of signalling equipment are ordered to bring it in.

Cancellation of Parades—A. The general parade ordered for Esquimalt sub-division on Monday nights of each week are hereby cancelled until further orders.

S. The general parade ordered for James Bay sub-division on Tuesday nights is hereby cancelled until further orders.

C. The parade for rifle exercises ordered for Thursday nights in each week are hereby cancelled until further orders.

D. The specialist classes ordered for Friday nights in each week are hereby cancelled until further orders.

Swimming Parade—The quarter-deck and maintop of both sub-divisions will parade on Tuesday, November 1st, for swimming exercises at the Y. M. C. A., corner View and Blanshard Streets. The quarter-deck will parade at 4 p. m. punctually and maintop will parade at 4:30 punctually.

W. N. Hotham.

Lieut. R. N. V. R., Commanding Officer, Victoria Division, Boys' Naval Brigade.

James Bay Sub-division

Weekly Orders, November 1, 1919

The general parade usually held on Tuesday nights is hereby cancelled.

Band practice will take place on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock at the depot.

Recreation in boats will take place at the coal wharf, near the Drydock, at Esquimalt, on Wednesday at 5 p. m.

The rifle exercises for fore-castlemen usually held on Thursday nights are hereby cancelled.

The specialist classes usually held at the Pemberton Building on Friday nights are hereby cancelled.

The sub-division will parade at the coal wharf, H.M.C.S. Esquimalt, Esquimalt (near drydock), at 3 p. m. on Saturday, November 1st, ratings are able to attend punctually on account of work will be taken off to the ship in the duty boat from the coal wharf during the afternoon.

Orderly bugler for the week, A. B. Brad.

Orderly petty officer for the week, No. 48, J. Robertson, C. P. O.

The following able seaman is struck off the strength of this sub-division, with effect from today's date: No. 63, J. McLaughlin, A.B.

The following recruits taken on the strength and rated as able seamen and given the following numbers: 152, Miller; 153, S. Young; 154, W. Robbins.

Attention is drawn to the general orders in which it is stated that all ratings wishing to absent themselves from parade must apply in writing to ship's officer at least 24 hours previous to parade, from which they require to absent themselves. In case of sickness the ship's officer telephone number 1572 must be notified.

Notice—Football practice will take place at Beacon Hill Park on Friday at 4 p. m., weather permitting.

2. All the Butts must be returned to the ship's office, 323 Pemberton Building, immediately.

Swimming Parade—The quarter-deck will parade for swimming at 4 p. m. sharp at the Y. M. C. A., corner View and Blanshard Streets. The maintop will parade at 4:30 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. for swimming on Tuesday, November 4th, 1919.

W. M. Hotham.

Lieut. R. N. V. R., Commanding Officer, Victoria Division, Boys' Naval Brigade.

Esquimalt Sub-division

Weekly Orders, November 1, 1919

The general parade usually held on Monday nights is hereby cancelled.

Band practice will take place on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock at the depot.

Recreation in boats will take place at the coal wharf, near the Drydock, at Esquimalt, on Wednesday at 5 p. m.

The specialist classes usually held at the Pemberton Building on Friday nights are hereby cancelled.

The rifle exercises for fore-castlemen usually held on Thursday nights are hereby cancelled.

The sub-division will parade at the coal wharf, H. M. C. Dockyard, Esquimalt (near Drydock), at 2 p. m. on Saturday, November 1st, ratings unable to attend punctually on account of work, will be taken off to the ship in the duty boat from the coal wharf during the afternoon.

Orderly bugler for the week, A. B. Gardner.

Orderly petty officer for the week, Leading Seaman Glass.

The following ratings are taken on the strength of sub-division and are rated as able seamen and are given the following numbers:

351, D. Bone; 352, T. Morley; 353, V. Madden; 354, G. Rombough; 355, Hicks; 356, W. Anderson; 357, H. Tooby; 358, Creech; 359, R. Seabrook.

The following able seaman is rated up to be leading seaman, with effect from today's date: G. Isbester.

Swimming Parade—The quarter-deck will parade for swimming at 4 p. m. sharp at the Y. M. C. A., corner View and Blanshard Streets, on Tuesday, November 4th, 1919, and the maintop will parade at 4:30 p. m. sharp.

W. M. Hotham.

Lieut. R. N. V. R., Commanding Officer, Victoria Division, Boys' Naval Brigade.

Teeth Do Not Stain

It is Film that Clouds Their Whiteness

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Free

A Ten-Day Tube of
Pepsodent to show
you its effects. See
coupon.



Look in 10 Days

Note how the teeth glisten.
You can see that the film is gone.

Learn the Cause of Decay

Dental science has now traced most tooth troubles to a film. To that slimy film which you can feel.

That is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substances which ferment and form acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

The film is clinging. It enters crevices and stays. No ordinary tooth paste can dissolve it. A soapy tooth paste makes it more viscous.

So, despite your brushing, much film stays. Night and day it does its damage. It is the great tooth wrecker.

Science now has found a way to combat that film. The fact has been proved by many clinical tests. The method is now advocated by leading dentists everywhere.

For daily use it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we are mailing 10-Day Tubes so that every home may try it.

Do This and See

We urge you for your own sake to write for this 10-Day Tube. See the results for yourself.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digester of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin must be activated, and science has discovered a harmless activating method. The usual method is an acid, harmful to the teeth, so pepsin long seemed impossible. Now everyone may apply it, morning, noon and night. And the evidence is that this invention brings a new dental era.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Compare results with the methods you use now. Then judge for yourself what is best. Cut out the coupon now.

PEPSODENT
REG. IN CANADA
The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combuster, based on activated pepsin. Its daily use is now urged by leading dentists everywhere.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. E191, 114 E. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

to

ELECTRIC STATION AT PADUA COLLAPSES

ROME, Nov. 1.—The large hydro-electric station at Padua collapsed with a deafening crash into the Pave Canal yesterday. The disaster is attributed to erosion of the granite foundations of the station, which were undermined by the explosion of

three Austrian airplanes during the war. The damage is estimated at 3,000,000 lire. As a consequence of the collapse, the city is without lights.

Mr. Asquith on Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Herbert Asquith, former Premier, in the course of a speech at Aberystwyth, Wales, declared that the country was not bankrupt. On the contrary, he

said, there was an abundance of wealth evident. Mr. Asquith advocated new taxation immediately in order to meet the situation, and suggested an inquiry into the taxability of wealth.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Shah of Persia, who has been in Paris since the early part of October, arrived in England today. It is announced that his visit will be a lengthy one.

No fortune-telling 'settlings' in a cup of Ghirardelli's



The smooth, creamy-blended beverage you make from Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate keeps its even consistency till the cup is drained.

THIS quality of Ghirardelli's—the absence of all 'settlings' left in the cup—is appreciated by more than a million families in the west, the constant and consistent users of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate.

You can only buy Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate one way—in sealed cans. It is never sold in bulk.

At your grocer's—in 1/4 lb., 1 lb. and 3 lb. cans

Say "Gear-ar-delly"

Since 1852

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.

San Francisco

GHIRARDELLI'S Ground Chocolate

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

BAKING THOUSANDS OF
LOAVES KEEPS THE PRICE
OF BREAD DOWN

Flour, sugar, butter, eggs, fuel, milk, meat, etc., all have greatly increased in price during the last 24 months. Just as with the baker, wages and other "overhead" expenses have risen considerably. In spite of such additional cost of production, you are still buying a loaf of bread at the same price you did 24 months ago. Or, only a few cents more than before the war.

Isn't this sufficient evidence to show you can't afford to bake—that it's cheaper to buy baker's bread? Wouldn't this be a good time to try SHELLY'S 4X BREAD? Isn't it reasonable to say that it is cheaper per loaf to bake 10,000 loaves than four? This explains 4-X quality and high food value.

For Sale by All Grocers or 'Phone

Shelly Bros. Ltd.

Phone 444





Baby's restless nights might be avoided. Scalded skin and other skin troubles are common causes of Baby's restlessness and often could be avoided by careful bathing with

BABY'S OWN SOAP

The lather of Baby's Own Soap, made fragrant with natural flower perfume cleanses and heals the delicate skin and prepares him for restful sleep.

And "Grown-ups" enjoy the bountiful, creamy lather and its clinging flower-fragrance as much as do the Babies.

It is Best for Baby—so Best for You.

In the interest of your skin buy Baby's Own Soap. It is sold almost everywhere.

ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED, MRS. MONTREAL.

GOLFERS PLAY FOR WILSON CUP TODAY

Teams of Twenty-Four Will Meet on Seattle Links for the Second Half of Competition for Wilson Trophy

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—A team of twenty-four golfers from Victoria, headed by Club Captain A. Cole, is in Seattle to play the second half of this year's home-and-home match for the Higginson Wilson Cup on the Northwest course tomorrow.

Last Spring when the Seattle team visited Victoria it lost to the latter by 28 points. They have hopes of overcoming that lead here. The men who accompanied Captain A. Cole are:

A. V. McCann, A. T. Goward, H. G. Wilson, J. A. Rithet, J. W. Morris, H. M. Bishop, E. B. Todd, J. R. Weghorn, J. Mart, W. P. Pemberton, P. Cridde, W. C. Athels, J. D. Wilson, J. A. Lindsay, Carey Martin, A. E. Benthie, M. R. Jamieson, W. C. Todd, D. Virtue, L. S. V. York, Dr. Barrett, T. O. McKay.

Captain Carl Hulekamp announced the following Seattle men for the match:

H. A. Fraser, J. H. Ballinger, E. R. Campbell, D. L. Russell, G. E. Tilden, E. J. Brown, C. Hulekamp, A. Dickinson, E. E. Frey, B. Farrar, R. S. Blair, E. I. Garrett, W. P. Cameron, W. S. Fulton, A. G. M. Fraser, J. D. Lewis, A. W. Tidmarsh, M. P. Pachel, L. A. Parry, A. Schofield, W. D. McDonald, Henry Carstena, L. Schwager, R. Stafford.

Women Suffrage in California. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The women's suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution was passed by the California assembly late today, 73 to 2. The bill now goes to Governor Stephens for signature.

Sunlight Wash Days

A Sunlight Wash Day is free from the toil and labour usually associated with washing because Sunlight Soap washes clothes beautifully clean and white without rubbing or scrubbing.

Sunlight Soap

being the surest, gentlest, purest of all cleansers is kind to the clothes—they last ever so much longer—kind to the hands, too. Insist on getting the Soap you ask for—SUNLIGHT.

Try Sunlight for yourself and see.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto



"California Syrup of Figs"

For a Child's Liver and Bowels

Mother! Say "California" then you will get genuine "California Syrup of Figs." Full directions for babies and children of all ages who are constipated, bilious, feverish, tongue-coated, or full of cold, are plainly printed on the bottle. Children love this delicious laxative.

WANDERERS SCORE VICTORY OVER BAYS

Five Tries to a Goal Was Final Score in the League Rugby Match Yesterday After Good Fast Game

Although the Wanderers crossed their opponents, the James Bays line five times while the latter only got over once, the first league Rugby match played between these two teams at Oak Bay yesterday provided again a most interesting Rugby. The class of play was distinctly good for the first of the season, and the expectations that Victoria will see this year some football of a standard equal to that played here before the war would appear to be quite justified.

The chief superiority of the Wanderers was shown in head work. The Bays started with a couple of men short and the Wanderers were very soon in their twenty-five threatening their line, but the Bays tackled well for the most part and had a hard working pack, and they succeeded in keeping the Wanderers out, although the play was in the James Bay twenty-five for quite a long period after the start of the game. The two late men put in an appearance on the Bays' side before the game had been in progress very long and for a while the Bays threatened the safety of the Wanderers' line, but the Wanderers' backs were working well together and the passing was not too bad, their halves were snappy and the kicking of all their backs was superior to that of the Bays. A nice little bit of passing enabled Gillespie to cross the line for the first score for the Wanderers.

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Grant took the kick and just failed to add the points for the major score. The Wanderers had some anxious moments following some good play by Bendorff of the Bays, who kicked well, followed up well and made a good run, just failing to get in. A scrum or two five yards out was followed by another good attack by the Wanderers, and they scored, again when the Bays' full back made a mistake. Instead of kicking the ball down when he had plenty of time behind his line he kicked it out, Green catching the ball and scoring a soft one for the Wanderers, the kick at goal again being unsuccessful. Half-time came shortly afterwards.

If the James Bay supporters thought that the Wanderers would not have the staying power of the younger opponents, they were due for a disappointment, as the Wanderers played an even better game in the second half than in the first, although the Bays came within one point of their score within a few minutes of the resumption of play, their forwards making a good rush, with the ball where it should be, at their feet, Bennett taking it over. Gonnell converted with a good kick. The better kicking and passing of the Wanderers' three was primarily responsible for their superiority in the second half, and resulted in the Wanderers' win. It is fairly quick, either Gillespie nor Grant, who took the kicks, being able to convert.

Grant in Form. The last try of the match was scored by Grant with a magnificent run, his speed and swerve being too much for the opposing backs, whose attempts to tackle him were futile. McCann took the last kick at goal and just missed. The last named player had been doing fine work all through the game in the Wanderers' scrum and showed up well in the loose. Ackland, also, was another old pre-war player whose forward work was conspicuous. Gillespie would be useful wherever he played, but he would have been quite valuable as a forward than as a three-quarter. The Bays showed that they are going to have a strong team when they have a little more cohesion, especially behind the scrum, and their three-quarter line. Doubtless will learn that passing before being tackled is the game whenever possible and not trying to break through the ruck by individual effort.

Hebden Gillespie refereed and the teams were as follows: Wanderers—Full-back, C. S. Williams; three-quarters, L. E. Goodacre, W. B. Guadian, S. Gillespie and R. Ker; halves, N. Robertson and G. C. Grant; forwards, J. B. Ackland, S. Robertson, S. McCann, A. A. McCann, J. R. McIlrae, M. Green, Jones and W. Watson. James Bay A.A.—Full-back, McDonald; three-quarters, Vincent, Sandford, Gonnell and McKinnon; halves, Horn and Anderson; forwards, McIlvride, Monteith, Johnson, Benson, Brynjolfson, Travis, Bennett and Fraser.

INTERMEDIATE SOCCER

Metropolis Goes to Head of League by Winning From Saanich Novice

The Metropolitan soccer team yesterday climbed into the lead of the Intermediate League by defeating the Saanich Novice at the Willows by 3-0, both the goals being scored in the first half.

The Army and Navy went down before the Yarrow at Work Point, the score being 3-0, one goal being netted in each half.

At Beacon Hill the Wests defeated the Postals by 4-0.

Parliamentary Council. PARIS, Nov. 1.—Bulgaria has been granted the delay asked for before making her decision on the peace treaty. The Supreme Council today gave its consent to the request for additional time.

Swiss Minister to United States. GENEVA, Nov. 1.—The new minister to the United States, succeeding Hans Sulzer, who acted some time ago to be relieved of his post, will be Marc Peter, a prominent lawyer of this city, according to reports current here today.

Lord Jellicoe Leaves Honolulu. HONOLULU, Nov. 1.—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe left yesterday for his aboard the warship New Zealand. The former head of the British Grand Fleet was given an elaborate farewell reception.

Business Day we need your help.



K. OF C. FOOTBALLERS WIN THREE RUNNING

Rather Loose Game Taken From Foundation by One to Nothing—Player Is Ordered Off by Referee

At the Royal Athletic Park yesterday the K. of C. footballers notched their third successive win of the season, when they defeated the Foundations by 3-0 in a somewhat loosely played game.

The wet grounds and high wind combined to make combination play extremely difficult, and the game was mostly of the kick and chance type, there being considerable rough play also in evidence.

The first half was scoreless and few occasions of danger to either goal arose, the backs generally having ample time to clear the long shots which came to them from mid-field.

Fifteen minutes after play resumed Howden netted the goal which proved the winner by placing a high shot where Bridges could not reach it. Shortly after Howden's goal had put the Hut men in the lead, Referee Look ordered Brann from the field, this player having drawn attention by frequent off sides, and being engaged in a minor mix-up with two of the Foundation men when banished.

The Foundations were only able to field 15 men, Clegg being unable to play.

The teams were: Foundations—Bridges, Chester, Elliott, Meeker, Munro, Speak, Allen, North, Attell and Coslett. K. of C. Hut—Shrimpton, Broadner, J. Allen, Wright, G. Allan, Brown, Marshall, Caskie, Brann, Howden and Craig.

Referee—E. R. Lock. Karl Wagner Acquitted. VERNON, B.C., Nov. 1.—Although Justice McDonald charged strongly against the prisoner, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Karl Wagner. The accused was charged with manslaughter as the result of the death of Leo Mueller, who died from a broken neck last July following a fight with Wagner. Both men at the time of the quarrel were prisoners in the alien internment camp here.

TIED SCORE MARKS WARDS WESTS GAME

Old Time Rivals Battle to 1-1 Draw at Central Park—Fine Fast Open Play Marks the Contest

The clash between the North Wards and the Victoria Wards at Central Park yesterday provided some of the best soccer which has been seen this season, these old time rivals for premiership in soccer circles making strenuous efforts to get a win, the game ending in a 1-1 draw, after remarkably even play.

Fast work prevailed almost all the time, and both goal tenders were given lots of work, Shandley being the first to crack under pressure, the Wards scoring after thirty minutes of play, when Johnny Cummins netted a fine shot from the side after a well worked combination rush had brought the ball through.

Through most of the game the Wards were playing a ten man team. Thomas being hurt and retiring early in the first half, shortly after the second half commenced, the Wards tied the score by a rush of the forward line. James taking a pass across the goal mouth and netting the ball with a shot too hard to be stopped. From then until the final whistle the game was pushed at a hard pace, but neither side was able to break ahead.

The teams were: North Wards: McInnes, Wells and Pettigrew; J. Cummins, Jim Cummins and G. Baker; J. Baker, McGregor. Victoria Wards: Shandley; Copas and Whyte; Ostell, Mackay and Thomas; Mulahy, Peden, James, S. Sherratt and J. Sherratt. Referee, Pearson.

COMRADES DRAW WITH MARINES AT JUBILEE

Steel Shipbuilders Save Game in Last Minute of Play—Comrades Led at Half Time—Score 2-2

Fine, fast soccer marked the game between the Comrades and the Harbour Marines at the Jubilee Grounds yesterday afternoon, the contest ending in a 2-2 draw when Favest of the Marines scored in the last minute of the game, after fine teamwork had brought the ball through.

Nearly half an hour of fairly even play came before the first goal was scored, then Harper of the Comrades netted the ball from the side with a fine shot, that being the only score in the first half.

With the change over, the Marines made strong efforts to equalize, but



A Happy Family

A happy family is one that can sit down to the table with keen appetites and good cheer. Plenty of the out-of-doors and cleanliness, inside and outside of the body, will make for health, wealth and happiness. Your doctor will tell you that anything from a headache to the most serious illness may result from allowing food to ferment in the intestines. The first thing to do in case you feel mean, lousy, dull, perhaps feverish, is to flush the liver and kidneys, drink plenty of water, and take a dose of castor oil, or, something better, made of May-apple, aloin and jalap, and long sold by almost every druggist as Dr. Chase's Pleasant Pellets. This may have you from a fit of sickness, remove the poisons from the system and give the tissues of the body a chance to build up and resist disease.

People are realizing more and more that the kidneys, just as do the bowels, need to be flushed occasionally. The kidneys are an eliminative organ and are constantly working, separating the poisons from the blood. Uric acid backs up into the system, causing rheumatism, neuritis, dropsy and many other serious disturbances.

This can be avoided by stimulating the kidneys to increased action, and because of its tonic effect on these organs I would advise any one to get Anurio (anti-uric acid) which is to be had nowadays for fifty cents, at almost any drug store.

The Comrades were able to keep the game traveling up and down the field, and it required twenty minutes of fast work before the score was tied by Newbegg, who beat both the Comrades backs in fine style. Some minutes later the Comrades again got the lead from a well-placed corner kick by Harper, which McIlmoye unexpectedly headed in from far out.

The teams were: Comrades—Lomas; Gomm and Davies; Dannel, Bowers and Green; Harper, Walton, Bloom, Bristol and McIlmoye.

Harbour Marines—Trentham; Sadler and McKensie; Haynes, Owens and Harwood; Allcock, Newbegg, Caniffie, Fawcett and Swan. Referee—Jones.

Violates Military Law. VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 1.—George Parrish, who wore a military service button, a badge and a bag to which he was not entitled, found it an expensive pleasure. He appeared in court today and was sentenced by Magistrate Shaw to serve three months for each offence under the Canadian Militia Act, while in addition he was ordered to pay a fine in one of the cases of \$150, with the alternative of two months' additional sentence.

Constitution for Cyrenaica. ROME, Nov. 1.—A decree has been issued granting a constitution to Cyrenaica which is under the sovereignty of Italy. Cyrenaica will have its own parliament.



Horlick's Malted Milk

Used successfully everywhere nearly 100 years. Made under sanitary conditions from clean, rich milk, with extract of our specially malted grain. The Food-Drink is prepared by stirring the powder in water, or milk, and children thrive on it. Always with the marked diamond of the brand and Agent's name on the label. Ask for Horlick's. And Get The Original.

FASHION-CRAFT

Clothes

Require no boosting.

They are favorably known by all good dressers from coast to coast.

A word to the wise:

When buying your next suit or overcoat look for the label.



You are then sure of getting intrinsic value in what you buy, inside as well as outside. The one as important as the other.

Patterns and materials this season most pleasing to men of quiet and refined taste.

F. A. GOWEN

Standard types for Men of Affairs.

Sold at 300 shops in Canada.

NO "KICK" IN CASCARETS

They Thoroughly Cleanse Liver and Bowels Without Gripping or Shaking You Up—Ideal Physic!

Cascarets end biliousness, headache, colds and constipation. You really never even inconvenience. There is no gripping and none of the explosive after-effects of cathartics like Calomel, Salts, sickening Oil or

cramping Pills. Tonight take Cascarets and get rid of the bowel and liver poison which is keeping you miserable and sick. Cascarets cost little and work while you sleep.

By Appointment to H.M. King George V.

From War to Peace The war restrictions on the shipment of Biscuits having been removed **Huntley & Palmers Biscuits**

are once again being sent to all parts of the world. They are of the same standard of **Unrivalled Quality** as in the past, and to prevent disappointment the public should place their orders at once with their usual suppliers.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD.
Biscuit Manufacturers
READING & LONDON
ENGLAND

"Beauty is
Only
Skin Deep"



but a beautiful skin is possible only when the liver and kidneys are active, and the bowels function properly. The secret of beauty as well as of health is to maintain perfect digestion and elimination.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

help to preserve beauty and maintain health, because they influence liver, kidneys, skin and stomach to functionate in harmony and efficiently.

Worth a Guinea a box.
Sold everywhere in Canada. In boxes, 25c.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR RETURNED MEN

Premises on Fisgard Street,
Formerly Pickling Factory,
Converted Recently to Accommodate S.C.R. Classes

Within the past two or three weeks a technical school of very great interest has evolved into being in a dingy-faced little building on Fisgard Street, between Blanchard and Quadra. For some time the premises enjoyed local fame as the home of a pickling factory. The product today is of infinitely greater importance, for here, under the eye of well-trained instructors of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, are being shaped skilled shoemakers, electricians, cabinet-makers and carpenters.

The S.C.R. have been too much in the formative stage, cautiously and with great wisdom selecting and discarding from the wealth of technical education suggestions which have been brought to their notice, to make much noise about their work. Self-advertisement is not one of their weaknesses. But nevertheless they have made amazing progress, wonderfully enlarged their scope, and seem at last to have settled down to a definitely defined course, capable of endless expansion, and so pliable in its organization that it can meet the peculiar needs of practically any class of man who applies to them for help.

This most recently opened of their vocational schools here is a concrete instance of the rapid extension in their Vancouver Island system which has taken place within the last six or eight months. The building, which houses no less than seventy-five men during the daily sessions of its four classes, was taken over because the number of students enrolled under the S.C.R. was becoming too large to handle at Esquimalt, where the major part of the work was concentrated up to a few months ago. But growth was preordained. As the number of men discharged from hospital "unable to resume their pre-war occupations" grew, there naturally fell upon the S.C.R. the task of examining and classifying the veterans, and giving them an opportunity to take up some course of training which would fit them for work which they would be able to do with their particular disability.

Shoe Repairing
The shoe repairing class was started more than a year ago at Esquimalt. It reflects creditably on the Department at Ottawa that they are not showing themselves stingy in the granting of machinery and furniture and supplies necessary for the fitting of the various technical schools, and the shoemaking class, now removed to the building on Fisgard Street, has everything that it requires in this respect.

There are twenty-five students. It is almost safe to say that none of them, with the exception perhaps of their instructor, Mr. Smith, knew anything about shoemaking or boot repairing prior to their entrance to this class. Some of them were, before the war, carpenters; some were teamsters; one, at least, was a jockey. The nature of their disability, which must be recognized as more or less permanent now that they have been discharged from the military hospital and transferred to the S.C.R., precludes them from returning to these occupations. A man with a permanently injured foot could not, for instance, successfully pursue the vocation of carpenter, but shoe repairing demands little movement and, other

things being equal, the work should prove a suitable occupation for such. The class, like all the classes under the S.C.R., begins at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the men are kept busy until half-past 4 in the afternoon, with an interval off for lunch. One might wonder where the practical repair work could come in. But the S.C.R. long ago solved this problem for all its vocational classes. In the shoe-repair class all the Army Boot Work is taken; little boots and shoes from the B.C. Protestant Orphanage come to big parcels for repair, a lot of soles and heels are undertaken for repairs, and men learn all the abundance of material for the practical work. The instructor delivers lectures at intervals, and by constant personal supervision of the men's work from day to day is able to give them some practical feature of the course. From the blackboard and the textbook the student turns direct to the actual work of wiring or fitting parts to power machinery.

Making Electricians
From this busy upstairs room, with its sound of hammer and sewing machine, the visitor is taken across the "electrical" class in charge of Mr. Boyden. Mr. Constable acts as assistant. At present one end of the room is used for lectures. The other is the scene of continuous demonstration in some practical feature of the course. From the blackboard and the textbook the student turns direct to the actual work of wiring or fitting parts to power machinery.

Most of the class, which numbers about twenty-five, is made up of boys who left school to join the army. Their books, therefore, are not so difficult for them to go back to as for the older men. The building when taken over was not fitted with machinery, and these young veterans from the army have been assigned to the task of putting in all the wiring and the power machinery. This is the best possible kind of lesson, from which they will derive the most profitable kind of demonstration. The course covers a period of eight months, the time set, in most instances, for other courses under the S.C.R.

Cabinet-Making
The ground floor of this quaint building with its insignificant entrance is devoted to the classes in cabinet-making, under the instruction of Mr. Young, and to carpentry. Here are to be found further examples of men whose disabilities precluded their return to their old occupations. One man, formerly a barber, suffers now from tubercular symptoms as the result of exposure and other conditions in the fighting line, would not have had a chance to make any steps toward recovery had he gone back to such steady indoor work. His new vocation under the circumstances, is probably the best thing that he could have chosen—with the help of the S.C.R. officials.

"A lot depends on the type of man; some apply themselves to their work; some don't," said the instructor in looking about the room where plane and hammer were busy in the hands of workers.

There are twelve men in the carpentry class at present; four are taking up cabinet-making. The day the school was visited several of the former were out on a building getting some practical experience.

At Esquimalt
While this place is the heart of the city "carries on" other schools under the S.C.R. are fitting other returned men for other occupations. The little motor-mechanics school of a year ago at Esquimalt had pushed out its walls until from ten pupils and one motor it now houses some seventy-five students and a dozen or so cars in various states of disrepair. Three instructors, Messrs. Ben-Fouide, Gainer, Farris, Hoyle, Ben-burne and Graham, and between the periods of blacksmithing and assembling parts and fitting there are lectures on the exacting standards of a motor city school building may not be found here it is doubtful if anywhere there exists a more interested group of students than that which passes round for inspection some specimen differential or spark-plug or engine-casing while the instructor explains.

Twenty-five men are taken at a time for the lectures, which go on all day, class following class until every man has been through the "note-book" period. Then to the machine shop, with its hum of lathe and sound of anvil, everyone purposeful and interested in the day's task.

Big Machinery
Here again the Department has seen to it that good machinery is installed, and the men all have ample opportunity to learn the management of the big ten-foot lathes and the gear-cutting machines. Up to date, although the course occupies about eight months, some ten men have completed the class and gone out to take positions. Letters received from some of these "graduates" indicate the satisfactory nature of the instruction, some having taken positions of considerable responsibility as foremen of motor-repair shops; others having positions as machinists which are bringing down good salaries for them. All kinds of cars find their way into the "school" at Esquimalt, so the student is not confined, as so often is the case in the more formal technical school, to the knowledge of one type of engine alone.

There is always, in this vocational training, the chance that a man may not be wise in his choice of a vocation to replace that which he followed before the war. The S.C.R. guards against this as far as possible by having its supervisors constantly "on the job," checking up the individual student's progress. When this is unsatisfactory and the man's aptitude for the work is in doubt another effort is made. A month is taken for the pupil's trial. If unsuited, he is "re-boarded," given a chance to choose another vocation. Happily, the instances are not frequent where this is found necessary, as the initial examination of the man's abilities, his state of health, education, etc., are all taken into consideration in making the first choice of vocation.

Boat-Building
At Esquimalt there is a class in boat-building which is turning out beautiful work under the guidance of Mr. A. Lewis. There are only ten students in this, but when the new school is ready in December the number will be tripled.

During last week a very fine example of their work was completed. The "Nemesis," a 30-foot motor-launch built by the students during the past three months, was launched in Filgrin Cove, and is probably by now fulfilling its purposes as a fishing and general utility craft. The vessel, however, is retained by a man who intends to make his home on Fort Spring Island, and he is naturally very proud of the staunch little ferry boat by his comrades in the vocational school. The engine, too, was installed by returned men, the class at the motor-mechanics school stationed on the same campus at Esquimalt.

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mail having carried out this part of the work very satisfactorily.

The proposed new school, to which reference is made above, is to be quite near town, on Rock Bay. It will be much larger, and its removal from Esquimalt will make available as a lecture room for the school of motor-mechanics a much more spacious and better lighted place than has hitherto been available.

At Craigdarroch
Under the S.C.R. also there are activities of an interesting nature going forward at Craigdarroch, where the character of the work is, however, somewhat different owing to the fact that all the students are still under medical treatment. The work at this place comes more within the category of "occupational therapy," but very interesting results are being achieved. The department has won the confidence of the returned man, and is coming to be regarded also by the public at large as one of the most successful of the many adult educational projects launched in the history of the country.

A Montreal Woman's Experience—Says Internal Bathing Saved Her Life.

If the thousands of men and women with constipation and the many ills which follow would have internally treated of constipation, would realize why every user of the J.B.L. Cascade is so enthusiastic in its praise. There should be one in every home. Clean the colon clean and free from poisonous waste and you will not need the doctor. Mrs. Robert Gordon, 423 Cadillac Street, Montreal, Que., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of the J.B.L. Cascade. It has saved my life. I have been troubled with constipation, piles and ulceration of the bowels for years, have only been using the Cascade for three months, and am happy to be doing my own work again after having been laid up for many months. I would not take any undue dosing for my Cascade if I could not produce another."

The J.B.L. Cascade is the only perfect appliance for internal bathing, the invention of Dr. Chase A. Tyrrell, of New York, and is doing more towards improving the health and efficiency standard of the nation than all other means combined. This appliance is shown and explained at Campbell's Drug Store, Fort and Douglas Streets. Photo or ask them for free booklet, "Why Man of Today is Only 50% Efficient," by Dr. Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, 181 Colere Street, Toronto.

JELL-O

for
Dessert
to-morrow

STRAWBERRY JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Strawberry Jell-O in a pint of boiling water. Pour into a bowl or mould and put in a cold place to harden. Turn out on a plate and serve plain or with whipped cream.

The Whole of the MacGregor Block

Situated at the corner of View and Broad Streets, for rent to a suitable tenant. Floor space, 10,800 feet.

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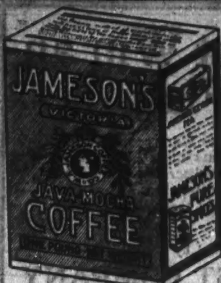
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Write to us and we will send you our latest Catalogue of Prizes these Coupons will win.

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Also in Table Covers, Bedspreads and Cushion Tops. We still have Cups and Saucers, 6 for \$1.00.

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The women who value their health and looks are not "staying at the wash tub." It's simply not being done this winter. They have found our system economical, trustworthy and efficient. We will be glad to do your washing at this rate.

25 Lbs. for \$1.00

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THE REAL WHITE WAY

School of Physical Education McGill University

Two courses are offered—
1. A two year course to train teachers of Physical Education. There is great demand now for teachers of this subject in Canada, and the school has had more applications for teachers this year than could possibly be filled.

2. A seven months course to train experts in Massage and Remedial Gymnastics.

The Session begins in October. For further particulars apply to the Secretary of the School, Royal Victoria College, McGill University.

Remember Day we need your help.

HEARST MINISTRY HAS RESIGNED

Will Conduct Provincial Business Until Mr. Drury Forms Cabinet—Latter Is Summoned by Lieut.-Governor

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The Hearst Government resigned today at 11:45 and Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has already communicated with E. C. Drury, leader of the Farmer-Labor coalition, with a view to asking him to form a Government.

About 11:30, this morning Premier Hearst left his office, and for 15 minutes conferred with the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Mr. William Hearst today tendered to the Lieutenant-Governor his resignation and the resignation of the Government. His Honor has communicated with E. C. Drury, who will, it is understood, be asked to undertake the task of forming a new Government."

"You will carry on, will you not, Sir William, until the new cabinet is formed?" the Premier was asked.

"Oh, yes," said Sir William. "The Lieutenant-Governor has asked me to carry on until Mr. Drury forms his cabinet and it is sworn in."

Further than that Premier Hearst had nothing to say. When interviewed a few minutes later Sir John Hendrie was just leaving the building after consultation respecting the procedure of forming a new Government. "I have sent a message to Mr. Drury asking him to call and see me," said Sir John, "and I expect he will be here on Monday."

"We had not anticipated anything like this," said J. J. Morrison, U.E.O. secretary, when he learned of the resignations. "There is no occasion for a rush. We are not anticipating any ugliness from anybody. We will be an honest attempt to carry on the Government. Mr. Drury made no arrangements for that eventually."

START NIGHT CLASSES IN AGRICULTURE

Intending Students Should Be Present at High School Tomorrow Evening at 7:30 O'clock

During the four winter months, November to March, inclusive, a resumption of the High School night class in agriculture will take place. This work has been popular among those who are interested in home gardening or stock keeping on a small scale, or who wish to obtain a preparatory knowledge of the principles and practice of agriculture before taking up farming as a vocation.

It has been the aim of the instructor, Mr. H. B. Hallwright, to adapt the work taken up to the requirements of all who join, and thus make all instruction of a general character. Nevertheless it has always been a rule of the class that the will of the majority prevails.

Mr. Hallwright is an apostle of the doctrine that the best is none too good for anyone, and that time spent in developing a superior product and establishing a reputation for such is an economic principle which can be applied as safely to the practice of agriculture as that of any other business. In fact it is safer of all in agriculture, as on the farm one can always make enough to keep body and soul together while one is laying the foundation for future success and prosperity. Farming is not a get-rich-quick proposition, and the stories we get of fortunes made at the game on the prairie do not suggest true farming. They are instances of land-mining—a very popular hobby in Canada at the present time.

Nevertheless farming is not without its speculative side, and it is perhaps due to the habit of taking chances philosophically "more than anything else, that the farming class is one of such a substantial and reliable character. The man who gets discouraged easily is not out for a farmer, nor is the man who knows it all, and for such as these agriculture has little to offer.

As in the past, the course will be designed to include lady students who

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from dysmenorrhea and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but I refused. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Burns, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences about of Mrs. Burns that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, obstructions, backache, nervousness, indigestion, or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

J. E. ROGERS
McLaughlin Super St.
For Hire

Stands Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Also Blackbird's Garage
Phone 1217

and interested in work of this kind. Since the emancipation of the goulter sex from the rigid demands of custom and tradition many women have turned towards agriculture as a means of livelihood, and have made an unequalled success of the enterprise. It is hoped that a large percentage of applications will come from this promising section of our citizen life.

TWO MANITOBA BOYS KILL THEIR FATHER

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—Two brothers, one fourteen years old and the other eleven, murdered their father, Alexander Karolyk, in cold blood in the Karolyk home near Poplar Field, Manitoba, early last Tuesday morning, according to their confession made to a constable and the coroner.

Karolyk was shot to death in bed. In their statements the boys declared they laid their plans deliberately and executed them in the early morning while their father slept with his face turned towards the wall.

"We are not sorry, either," said Antoine Karolyk, who is alleged to have admitted that he pointed and discharged the gun, sent to the elder of the two boys, will be charged with the crime, according to Constable Baine. In their confession the boys are said to have stated that they killed their father because he had been cruel to them and had forced them to work very hard.

Mining Claims in United States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—All mining claims in the United States and Alaska are exempted from all assessment work in 1919, under a resolution adopted by the House today and sent to the Senate. Previous legislation had resulted in confusion and the new measure was passed to make plain that it was not necessary for a claimant working for his claim this year in order to retain his rights.

Repair Work in France

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Petit Parisien says that during a recent trip of Mr. Albert Clavell, Minister of Public Works, to the devastated regions he learned of the excellent results being secured in repairing the railway system and the roads. Thirty-three kilometres of destroyed track have been almost completely restored, and of 48,000 kilometres of devastated roads, 12,000 kilometres have already been repaired.

President Still Improves

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Improvement in President Wilson's condition heretofore noted has been well maintained, said a bulletin issued today by Rear Admiral Graydon, the President's personal physician, following the weekly visit of Dr. F. Y. Dercum, of Philadelphia.

Invitation to Ben Tillett

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—Officials of the Trades and Labor Council have communicated with Ben Tillett, prominent British labor leader, now in Washington, attending the international labor conference, and it is expected today that he is expected to accept an invitation to speak here in aid of the Labor Party faction in the civic election campaign.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Studios to rent, B. C. Academy; evenings. Phone 2447.

Monthly meeting Robert Valentine Harvey Chapter on Tuesday at 3 in Jones Building.

Don't forget dance, 9 to 12, every Monday at St. John's Hall. Ladies, 25c; gent's, 50c. Perry's orchestra.

EMERGENCY—CENTRAL W. C. T. U., Y. W. C. A. November 3rd, 3 p. m. Collectors kindly make returns.

Vocal lessons given by Mr. J. H. Hinton, of Vancouver, Apply Mr. Thomas Kelway, New England Hotel, Mondays and Tuesdays.

Camosun Chapter, I.O.D.E., evening card party at Alexandra Club Tuesday, November 4. Phone Mrs. Love, 4881, to reserve tables.

The Victoria Women's Liberal Association will meet Monday, 3rd, 8 p. m., Arcade Building. All members are requested to attend.

Camosun Pickling Vinegar is the result of many years' practical experience. Guaranteed to preserve any vegetable or fruit. Don't use Table Vinegar for pickling.

The Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter I.O.D.E. regular meeting Monday evening, Nov. 3rd, in Jones Building. Mrs. Miller will report on meeting of National Chapter.

Britannia No. 216, L.O.B.A., holding social and dance Tuesday evening, November 4th, 8:15, Orange Hall, Courtney Street. Refreshments served. Admission 25c.

Phone 2477 Marinello, for Chiropractic, electrolysis, facials (nine different kinds), marcelling, scalp treatments, children's hair cutting, girls and boys. 517 Bayward Bldg.

Miss E. Munroe, of 424 William Street, wishes to express her heartfelt thanks to Queen of the Island Lodge No. 309, L.O.B.A., the Voluntary Service Corps, and all kind friends for their sympathy and kindness in her recent sad bereavement.

Dancing—Harber-Tucker Academy of Dancing, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. Principals, Miss Blatter-Harber and Mrs. Lionel Tucker. Classes held in Victoria every Saturday at The Arion Club, Government Street, for instruction in classic, toe, Oriental, step, eccentric and character dances, also the latest New York ballroom dances taught. Private lessons by appointment. Italian and Russian technique. All intending pupils are kindly asked to communicate direct with the principals at their studio, 1127 Robson Street, Vancouver.

Under Searching Eyes— Do you ever wince inwardly?



An unexpected meeting—a battery of eyes focused upon your face—Can you meet it with composure? Is your skin flawless? Clear, lovely in coloring?

Or is there some blemish that stands out mercilessly in your own consciousness? Some fault in your complexion that you know observant eyes must take notice of?

There is nothing that so destroys a man's or woman's poise and self-confidence as the consciousness of a complexion at fault. Even a little blemish in some conspicuous place makes you miserably embarrassed. You want to shrink into the background. You lose your confidence, your gaiety. Your very personality is dimmed just when you are most anxious to appear at your best.

Yet this suffering is entirely needless. You need never be miserable and tongue-tied from such self-consciousness. Almost anyone, by simple, regular hygienic use of the skin, can free her complexion of the defects that so commonly mar an otherwise lovely face.

Blackheads are such a disfigurement. Enlarged nose pores, a skin that will get shiny—These things can be corrected.

Take care of the new skin that is forming every day as old skin dies. Give it every night the right treatment for your particular trouble, and within a week or ten days you will notice a marked improvement.

Take one of the most common skin troubles. Perhaps your skin is conspicuously marked by unsightly little blemishes. No doubt you attribute them to something wrong in your blood—but authorities on the

skin now agree that in the great majority of cases, these blemishes are caused by bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores from outside, through dust and fine particles in the air.

How to remove skin blemishes

By using the Woodbury method of cleansing your skin, you can free it from such blemishes.

Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap, finishing with a dash of cold water. Then dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this and leave it on for ten minutes. Then rinse very carefully with clear hot water, then with cold.

Use this treatment regularly and the blemishes will gradually disappear.

The famous treatment for conspicuous nose pores

Do you know what it is that causes conspicuous nose pores?

The pores of the face are not as fine as on other parts of the body. On the nose, especially, there are more fat glands than elsewhere, and there is more activity of the pores.

These pores, if not properly stimulated and kept free from dirt, lose their power to contract properly; they clog up and become enlarged.

Try using this special treatment for conspicuous nose pores, and supplement it with the steady, general use of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Wring a soft cloth from very hot

water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in very gently a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive. Then finish by rubbing the nose with a piece of ice. Always dry your skin carefully.

Use this treatment every night before retiring, and before long you will notice how this gradually reduces the enlarged pores until they become inconspicuous. But do not expect to change completely in a week a condition resulting from long-continued exposure and neglect.

You will find Woodbury's Facial Soap on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. The booklet containing full directions for all the famous Woodbury treatments is wrapped around each cake.

Get a cake today and begin using it tonight. A 25-cent cake lasts for a month or six weeks of any one of these treatments.

Would you like to have a trial size cake?

For 6 cents we will send you a trial size cake (enough for a week of any Woodbury facial treatment) together with the booklet of treatment. Or for 15 cents we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream. Address "The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 9950 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario."

TRY THIS TREATMENT On your finest Furniture as well as on your Floors.

If you value your furniture you need not hesitate to use O-Cedar Polish on it. O-Cedar Polish is especially prepared to clean and beautify all wood surfaces. The brilliant lustre of O-Cedar Polish is clean, hard, dry and lasting.

There is Great Satisfaction in Cleaning Grimy Furniture with O-Cedar Polish

Wet a soft cloth with water, sprinkle a few drops of O-Cedar Polish on it. Spread the velvety lather that the water and the O-Cedar Polish together make, over the grimy surface.

A sweep or two of your cloth—lather and dirt rub off together, revealing the beautiful grain of the wood which has come up from the cloudy surface.

Rub lightly but briskly, and your furniture will shine with a radiant perfection—like new.

O-Cedar Polish may be had in bottles and tins of different sizes, ranging in price from 25 cents to \$3.00.

Have you an O-Cedar Polish Mop?

Treated with O-Cedar Polish, these Mops (which may be had in two styles), have 54-inch handles, which do away with stooping, bending and reaching. The pad is made of best cotton fibre. It is securely fastened to the steel centre, which is riveted to stand hard use.

An O-Cedar Polish Mop will keep hardwood floors shining and dustless. On painted floors O-Cedar may likewise be used successfully; while it preserves the surface of linoleum—prevents it from cracking and keeps the pattern clean and bright.

O-Cedar Polish Mops and O-Cedar Dusting Mops—round or triangle—at \$1.50 each.

At all Hardware, Furniture and Grocery Stores.

CHARNELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO

CLEANS AS IT POLISHES

O-Cedar Polish

